

P. 2.

Disbursements carried to st page.	No. of Voucher.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		On Appraisement and Sale.	Other Payments.		

P. 3.

	FEES.			
	On Appraisement and Sale.	Other Fees.		
On Request of Payment of Proceeds into Court ...				
On order for payment of this Account... ...				
On Attending, Appointing and Swearing appraiser ...				
On Attending Sale of Ship ...				
Poundage on Gross Proceeds ...				
On Attending and Delivering Possession to Purchaser ...				
Possession of Ship from the day of , days at per day... ...				
Fees carried to 1st page	...			

No. 28.

BAIL BOND.

Q. XII. r. i

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Whereas a cause of *(here fill in the name of the Prize Court)*, on behalf of , has been instituted in the , against , against the ship and her cargo (and against intervening).

Now therefore we, and , hereby jointly and severally submit ourselves to the jurisdiction of the said Court, and consent that if he the said shall not pay what may be

adjudged against him in the said cause with costs (or, if for costs only, for costs), execution may issue forth against us, our heirs, executors, and administrators, goods and chattels, for a sum not exceeding pounds

(Signatures of Sureties.)

This bail bond was signed by the said
and , the sureties

this day of

Before me,
(To be signed before the Registrar
or one of the clerks in the Registry
or before a Commissioner for Oaths.)

No. 29.

AFFIDAVIT OF JUSTIFICATION.

O. XII. r. 1.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

I (state name, address, and description), one of the proposed sureties for (state name, address, and description of person for whom bail is to be given), make oath and say that I am worth more than the sum of (state in letters the sum in which bail is to be given) after the payment of all my debts.

Sworn, &c.

(Signature of Surety.)

No. 30.

NOTICE OF BAIL.

O. XII. r. 2.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice that , solicitor for , tenders the under-mentioned persons as bail on behalf of (state name, address, and description of the party for whom bail is to be given), in the sum of , to answer judgment in this cause, with costs (or, if for costs only, for costs).

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of—

Sureties.

Referees.

(if required.)

1.

2.

Dated this day of

(Signed) P. Q.,

Marshal.

No. 31.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO SURETY.

O. XII. r. 5.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice that I object to the sufficiency of (state name, address, and description of surety objected to) proposed as a surety in this cause.

Dated the day of

, 19

(Signed)

To

O. XIII. r. 1.
O. XXVII.
r. 2.
O. XXIX.
rr. 1, 2, 3.

No. 32.
RELEASE.
(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

(i) On Restitution.

George the Fifth, &c., (as in No. 2).

To the Marshal of the (here fill in the name of the Prize Court), Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for instituted in Our
said Court on behalf of against the said ship (or
cargo, &c., or, if in personam name the party).

The Judge has ordered the said (state whether ship, cargo or part of cargo
as the case may be) to be restored to the claimant
for the use of the owners thereof (or as the case may be, following the words of
the order).

Now We do hereby command you to release the said (ship, &c. as above) from
your custody, possession, or control, and to deliver and restore the same unto the
said (insert name of claimant) for the use of
the owners thereof (or otherwise, according to terms of order).

Witness, &c., (as in No. 2).
Release
Taken out by

(ii) From Arrest.

(Commencement and recital as in No. (i) and continue as follows :—)

We did command you to arrest the said (ship, cargo, part of cargo, &c.,
and to keep the same under safe arrest until you should receive further order
from Us.

Now we do hereby command you to release the said (ship &c., as above) from
the arrest effected by virtue of Our warrant in the said cause, upon payment being
made to you of all costs, charges, and expenses attending the care and custody
of the property whilst under arrest in that cause.

Witness. &c., (as in No. 2).
Release
Taken out by

No. 33.

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE (to be endorsed on the Release).

O. XIII. r. 7. On the day of , 19 , the
ship was released [from arrest].
pursuant to this instrument of release.

(Signed)

Marshal.

No 34.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT WARRANT.

O. XIV. r. 1. (Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice that I, C.D. (description of applicant) apply for a caveat against
the issue of any warrant for the arrest of (state name and nature of property)
and I hereby undertake to enter an appearance in any cause for prize salvage
that may be commenced in the Court against the said ship (or, state nature of
property), and within three days after I shall have been served with notice of the
institution of the cause, to give bail therein in a sum not exceeding (state the
amount for which the undertaking is given), or to pay such sum into the
Admiralty Registry.

My address for service is
Dated this day of

(Signed)

C.D.

No. 35.

O. XIV. r. 4.

CAVEAT WARRANT.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of against the issue of any warrant for the arrest of (state name and nature of property) without notice being first given to (state name and address of person to whom, and address at which, notice is to be given), who has undertaken to appear and to give bail in any cause for prize salvage which may have been or may be instituted against the said property in this Court

On withdrawal of caveat, add : Caveat withdrawn this day of

No. 36.

O. XIV. r. 5.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT RELEASE.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice that I, C. D. (description of applicant), in a cause instituted on behalf of (state name, &c., of claimant, &c.) against the (state name and nature of property), apply for a caveat against the release of (state name and nature of property).

(If the person applying for the caveat is not a party to the cause, he must also state his address and an address for service within three miles of the Registry.)

Dated this day of

(Signed)

C. D.

No. 37.

O. XIV. r. 5.

CAVEAT RELEASE.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of against the release of (state name and nature of property), by (state name and address of person entering caveat, and his address for service).

On withdrawal of caveat add : Caveat withdrawn this day

No. 38.

O. XIV. r. 6.

NOTICE FOR CAVEAT PAYMENT.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice that I, C. D. (description of applicant), in the above-named cause, apply for a caveat against the payment of any money (if for costs, add for costs) out of the proceeds of the sale (or of the freight of) the ship (or as the case may be) now remaining in Court, without notice being first given to me.

(If the person applying for the caveat is not a party to the cause, he must also state his address, and an address for service within three miles of the Registry.)

Dated this day of

(Signed)

C. D.

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• O. XIV. r. 6.

No. 39.

CAVEAT PAYMENT.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Caveat entered this day of , against the payment of any money (if for costs, add for costs) out of the proceeds of the sale of the ship (or of the freight of) (or as the case may be) now remaining in Court, without notice being first given to (state name and address of person to whom, and address at which, notice is to be given),

On withdrawal of the caveat add : Caveat withdrawn this day of

O. XIV. r. 10

No. 40.

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF CAVEAT.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice that I withdraw the caveat (warrant, release, or payment as the case may be) entered by me in this cause.
Dated this day of

(Signed)

C. D.

O. XV. r. 11.

No. 41.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE WITNESSES.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

George the fifth, &c., as in No. 2).

To (state name and address of examiner or commissioner appointed).
Greeting.

Whereas in a cause for commenced in Our said Court on behalf of against (ship or cargo, &c., or as the case may be) the Judge has ordered a commission to be issued for the examination of witnesses concerning the truth of the matters at issue in the said cause.

We therefore hereby authorize you upon the day of , at , in the presence of the parties, their counsel or solicitors, or in the presence of their or either of their lawfully appointed substitutes, or otherwise notwithstanding the absence of either of them, to swear the witnesses who shall be produced before you for examination in the said cause, and cause them to be examined, and their depositions to be reduced into writing. We further authorize you to adjourn, if necessary, the said examinations from time to time and from place to place, as you may find expedient. And We command you, upon the examinations being completed to transmit the depositions and the whole proceedings had and done before you together with this commission, to the Registry of Our said Court.

Witness, etc., (as in No. 2).

Commission to examine witnesses.

Taken out by

O. XV. r. 11.

No. 42.

REQUEST.

To the President and Judges of (or as the case may be).

Whereas a cause is now pending in the (here fill in the name of the Prize Court), in prize and the said cause is instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship and her cargo (or as the case may be) as prize, and the said ship and cargo (or as the case may be) is claimed by C. D., a subject of (or, and the said cause is instituted for the recovery of prize salvage or to establish a claim of joint capture by E. F. against A. B.)

And whereas it has been represented to the said Court that it is necessary for the purposes of justice, and for the due determination of the matters in dispute in the said cause, that the following persons should be examined as witnesses upon oath touching such matters, that is to say:—

T. U., of

W.X., of

and *Y.Z., of*

And it appearing that such witnesses are resident within the jurisdiction of your honourable Court.

Now I, *[here fill in the name of the Prize Court]*, President (or one of the Judges, as the case may be) of the said (here fill in the name of the Prize Court), have the honour to request that for the reasons aforesaid and for the assistance of the Court you as the President and Judges of the said (here fill in the name of the Court to which the request is addressed), or some one or more of you, will be pleased to summon the said witnesses [and such other witnesses as the said C. D. or his agents may humbly request you in writing so to summon] to attend at such time and place as you shall appoint before some one or more of you, or such other person as according to the procedure of your Court is competent to take the examination of witnesses, and that if due notice has before such time appointed been given of such examination to the agent acting on behalf of His said Majesty (or as the case may be) in this matter, you will cause such witnesses to be examined upon the interrogatories which accompany this letter of request (or *viva voce*) touching the matters in question in this cause in the presence of the agents of the parties, or such of them as shall, on due notice given, attend such examination.

And I further have the honour to request that you will be pleased to cause the answers of the said witnesses to be reduced into writing, and all books, letters, papers, and documents produced upon such examination to be duly marked for identification, and that you will be further pleased to authenticate such examination by the seal of your tribunal, or in such other way as is in accordance with your procedure, and to return the same together with such request in writing, if any, for the examination of other witnesses through His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (or His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, or the governor of *[here fill in the name of the Prize Court]*) for transmission to the said (here fill in the name of the Prize Court).

(Signed)

President (or Judge of the Probate, Divorce,
and Admiralty Division of the High
Court of Justice of Eng'land
(or as the case may be).

[Note.—If the request is directed to the High Court in India it should be transmitted direct and the concluding sentence of the form altered accordingly.]

No. 43.

RETURN TO COMMISSION TO EXAMINE WITNESSES.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

O. XV. r. 18.

I, R. S., the (examiner or) commissioner named in the commission hereto annexed, bearing date the day of , hereby certify as follows:—

(1) On the day of I opened the said commission at , and in the presence of (state who were present, whether both parties, their counsel, or solicitors, or as the case may be), administered an oath to and caused to be examined the under-named witnesses who were produced before me on behalf of the to give evidence in the above-named cause, viz.:—

(Here state names of witnesses.)

(2) On the day of proceeded with the examinations at the same place (or if not, state where) and in the presence of (as above) administered

an oath to and caused to be examined the under-named witnesses who were produced before me on behalf of , to give evidence in the said cause, *viz* :—

(State names of witnesses.)
(3) Annexed hereto is the evidence of all the said witnesses certified by me to be correct.

Dated this day of
 (Signed) R.S.,
 Examiner or Commissioner.

No. 44.

O. XVII. r. 6.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT AND REASONS.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT AND REASONS.

Whereas the damages occasioned to the claimant (or as the case may be) by reason of the (capture, seizure, detention, &c.) of the ship (or cargo, &c.) have been pronounced for by the Court (and whereas such decree has been affirmed by His Majesty in Council), subject, however, to a reference to the Registrar (assisted by merchants) to assess the amount thereof.

Now I do hereby report that I have with the assistance of (state names and description of assessors, if any), examined the claim filed on behalf of and having, on the day of heard the evidence of witnesses (and also what was urged by counsel on both sides) I find that there is due to the in respect of claim the sum and interest in the schedule hereto annexed.

The are entitled to the costs of proving their claim (or as the case may be).

(Signed) N.O.,
 Registrar.

Dated this day of

SCHEDULE annexed to the foregoing report.

No.		Claimed.	Allowed.
1	{ Here state as briefly as possible the several items of the claim with the amount claimed and allowed on each item in the columns for figures opposite the item.		
2			
3			
4			
etc.			
	Total 		

With interest thereon from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum until paid.
 (Signed) N.O.,
 Registrar.

No. 45.

ORDER CONFIRMING REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

O. XVII. r. 7.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

The President (or judge) having heard counsel (or solicitors) for (insert the names and descriptions of the parties heard) confirmed the Registrar's Report herein

Dated the day of 19 .

No. 46.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

O. XVII. r. 9.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice, that the object to the Registar's report herein.
 Dated the day of , 19 .
 To object to the Registar's report herein.
 Solicitors for 's Solicitors.

No. 47.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

O. XVII. r. 10.

O. XX. r. 3.

O. XXXIV.

O. XLIV. r. 2.

Take notice, that the Court will be moved on day, , 19 .
 the day of , 19 , at o'clock in the day,
 noon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by
 that
 Dated the day of , 19 .
 (Signed) Agent for
 or , Solicitor
 fo. the

To

No. 48.

SUMMONS.

O. XX. r. 1.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Let A. B. attend before the Judge (or Registrar) in chambers at
 on the day of at o'clock in the noon,
 to show cause why
 Dated this day of
 This summons was taken out by
 Solicitors for the

To

Solicitors for the

No. 49

HEADING AND JURAT TO AFFIDAVIT.

O. XXI. r. 2.

No.

In the (here fill in the name of the Prize Court).

(If sworn before a cause has been instituted the above heading must be omitted.)

In Prize.

The

I, , of (describe capacity of deponent)
 (if a cause has been instituted, say in the above-named cause), make oath and
 say as follows:—

1.

2.

(a) Sworn at this day of
 (if by interpretation add by the interpretation of C. D., who was previously
 sworn that he was well acquainted with the English and
 languages, and that he would faithfully interpret this affidavit).

Before me,

R. S. (give name, rank, and authority
 of person before whom the
 affidavit is sworn).

This affidavit is filed on behalf of

(a) Where there are two or more deponents; if all the deponents are not sworn at the same time then a separate jurat must be written for each occasion on which the oath is administered. If both or all are sworn at the same time, the jurat should run Sworn by both (or all) the above-named deponents at, &c.

No. 50.

O. XXII. r. 3.

(These oaths should be said, or repeated after the officer administering the oath.)

(i) Oath to be Administered to a Witness.

I swear by Almighty God that the evidence given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(ii) Oath to be Administered to a Deponent.

I swear by Almighty God that this is my name and handwriting, and that the contents of this affidavit are true.

(iii) Oath to be Administered to a Shorthand Writer.

I swear by Almighty God that I will faithfully report and transcribe the evidence of the witnesses to be produced in this cause.

(iv) Oath to be Administered to an Interpreter.

(a) General Form.

I swear by Almighty God that I well understand the English and languages, and that I will truly interpret and explain make to the Court and the witness of all such matters and things as shall be required of me to the best of my skill and understanding.

(b) Before Swearing a Deponent.

I swear by Almighty God that I well understand the English and languages, and that I have truly, distinctly, and audibly interpreted the contents of this affidavit to the deponent and that I will truly interpret the oath about to be administered unto him.

(Note.—The interpreter need not sign the affidavit.)

No. 51.

O. XXII. r. 4.

DECLARATIONS IN LIEU OF OATHS.

(i) By Witness.

I solemnly promise and declare that the evidence given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(ii) By Deponent.

I solemnly declare that this is my name and handwriting, and that the accounts of this affidavit are true.

No. 52.

O. XXVII.

ORDER (GENERAL FORM).

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

(Insert name of Judge or Registrar and whether in Court or Chambers.)

Upon hearing (counsel, solicitors or witnesses, as the case may be) and upon reading the affidavit of , filed the day of , 19 , and (state all further evidence before the Court).

It is ordered that and that the costs of this application be Dated the day of 19 .

No 53.

Decrees.

- (i) On Condemnation of Ship, or Cargo, or Ship and Cargo; where Claim made. O. XXVII,

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

On the day of President (or Judge).
 Before The President (or Judge) having heard the claim of A. E., claimant of the said ship (and of the cargo thereof) (or if there is a separate claim for cargo and of C. D., claimant of the cargo of the said ship), and the evidence thereon, and counsel for (insert the names and description of the parties heard), and having been assisted by (here state names and descriptions of assessors if any), rejected the said claim (or claims), pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (or the said cargo) to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (if, on condemnation of ship alone, freight is due add as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by his Majesty's ship , commander, and ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the marshal (or if both ship and cargo, or cargo alone, ordered the said cargo to be unladen and appraised and sold by the marshal, (and if the Judge should give the claimants their costs and expenses, add) but directed the costs and expenses of the claimants to be paid out of the proceeds of such sale of ship (or cargo), and referred such costs and expenses to the registrar to ascertain the amount thereof.

(ii) For Detention.

O. XXVIII.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard the claim of A. E. claimant of the said ship (and of the cargo thereof) (or as the case may be), and the evidence thereon, and counsel for the Crown and (insert the name and description of the claimant heard), pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (or as the case may be) to have belonged at the time of seizure to enemies of the Crown and to have been seized under such circumstances as to be entitled to detention in lieu of confiscation, and ordered the said ship to be detained by the Marshal until further order is issued by the Court.

(iii) On condemnation by Default.

O. XV.r.8.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the (Crown or) captors, in default of appearance and claim of (insert), owners of ship, (or as the case may be), pronounced, &c., adapt Form (i.).

(iv) For Detention or Condemnation by Default.

O. XXV III.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the Crown, in default of appearance and claim of (insert owners of ship or as the case may be) pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of seizure, &c., (as in Form (ii)).

(v) On Condemnation of a Ship of War.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard the evidence and counsel for the Crown (or captors), in default of appearance and claim pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure to enemies of the Crown and,

O. XXXIII. by whom taken, [and also the consideration of prize bounty] [or as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander, and (if head money is given) pronounced and declared that the officers and crew of His Majesty's said ship (or such of them as are entitled) are entitled to prize bounty as having been present at the taking of the said ship of war and that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said ship of war persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of].

(vi) *On Condemnation of a Neutral Ship.*

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), &c. (follow Form (i) with the necessary adaptations down to the word "rejected," and continue:) the said claim (or claims) pronounced the said ship (and the said cargo) (or the said cargo) to be liable to confiscation upon the ground that (here state the grounds of confiscation), and condemned the same, &c. (adapt Form (i)).

(vii) *On Condemnation, where Ship has been destroyed.*

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), &c. (follow Form (i) with the necessary adaptations down to the word "commander," and continue:) and declared the destruction of the said ship (or cargo, &c.) to have been necessary (here state the grounds on which the Court held the destruction to be justified).

(viii) *On Restoration.*

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard the claim of A.B., claimant of the said ship , (and of the cargo thereof) (or, if there is a separate claim for cargo, and of C.D., claimant of the cargo of the said ship) and the evidence thereon, and counsel for (insert names and descriptions of the parties heard), and having been assisted by (here state names and description of assessors if any), admitted the said claim (or claims), pronounced the said ship (and cargo) (or the said cargo) to have belonged as claimed, and decreed the said ship (if the freight is due, with freight and expenses to be a charge on the cargo) (together with the said cargo) to be restored to the claimants for the use of the owners thereof [on payment of the captors' expenses or and condemned the captors (insert name or names) in the costs and damages sustained by the owners of the said ship and of the said cargo (or of the said cargo) by reason of the capture and detention thereof and referred the amount of such costs and damages to the Registrar to report thereon].

(ix) *Condemning Ship and Restoring Cargo.*

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard, &c. (adapt Form (i)), pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (is also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately taken therein) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander, and ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the marshal, and pronounced the said cargo to have belonged as claimed and decreed the said cargo to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (upon payment of the captors' expenses, and upon payment of the freight due for the transportation of the said cargo, and referred the amount of such freight to the Registrar to report thereon).

(x.) Restoring Ship and Condemning Cargo.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (*or Judge*) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form (i.)*) admitted the claim for the said ship, and pronounced the said ship to have belonged as claimed, and decreed the said ship to be restored to the claimant for the use of the owners thereof (*if freight is due*, and pronounced freight and expenses to be due upon the cargo of the said ship), and rejected the said claim for the said cargo, and pronounced the same to have belonged, at the time of the capture and seizure thereof, to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*as in Form (i.)*), and ordered the said cargo to be unladen and appraised, and sold by the Marshal.

(xi.) Restoring Neutral Ship and Condemning Cargo.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (*or Judge*) having heard, &c. (*adapt Form (x) and proceed*) and rejected the said claim for the said cargo (*if part of cargo only condemned, describe the part condemned and say being part of the said cargo*) and pronounced the same to be contraband (*or as the case may be*) and, as such or otherwise subject and liable to confiscation, and condemned the same (*as in Form (i.)*), and ordered the said cargo (*or the said part of the said cargo*) to be unladen and appraised, and sold by the Marshal.

(xii) Condemnation as Droit of Admiralty.

Naval Prize
Act, 1864,
s. 39.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (*or Judge*), having heard, &c. (*adapt Form (i) to words "good and lawful prize", and proceed*) and as droits and perquisites of His Majesty, in His office of Admiralty, seized by the officers of His Majesty's Customs, at the port of (*or, as taken by the non-commissioned ship or the officers and crew of the non-commissioned ship as the case may be, and conclude as in Form (i) or as required*).

(xiii) In Prize Salvage.

O XXX.
Naval Prize
Act, 1864,
s. 40.

Where Ship is brought in and remains under Arrest.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (*or Judge*), having heard the claim and evidence thereon, and counsel on both sides, and having been assisted by (*here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any*), admitted the claim of A B., the claimant of the said ship (*and her cargo*), pronounced the said ship (*and her cargo*) to have belonged to subjects of His Majesty (*or to His Majesty the King of* *state style and title of the allied Government*, and his subjects), and to have been taken from them by the (*state name of enemy nation*), and retaken by His Majesty's ship of war the use commander, and decreed the same to be restored to the claimants for the use of the former owners thereof (*or of his said Majesty, name of allied state, and his subjects, the former owners thereof*) on payment of one-eighth part (*or such other part as the Judge may determine*) of the value of the said ship (*or the cargo of the said ship*), to the recaptors. The President (*or Judge*) further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimants (*or insert such other orders as to cost as the Judge may make*). The President (*or Judge*) further ordered and directed that the said value should be ascertained by appraisement of the said ship (*or the cargo of the said ship*) by the Marshal, and decreed that in default

of payment by the claimant of the said , part of the said value so ascertained as aforesaid and the said costs) within days after the return of the said appraisement by the Marshal, the said ship (or the cargo of the said ship) should be sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said part (and the said costs) be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds.

O. XXX r. 3.

(xiv.) *In Prize Salvage.**Where value Sworn or Agreed.*

(Commencement as in Form (ii).)

The President (or Judge), having heard, &c. (follow last preceding decree down to "on payment of" and proceed) the sum of , being one-eighth part (or such other part as the Judge may determine) of the value of the said ship, as proved by the owner and accepted by the recaptors, and approved by the Court (or as agreed between the owner and the recaptors and approved by the Court).

The President (or Judge) further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimant. He further decreed that in default of payment by the claimant of the said sum of , and the said, costs within six days the said ship should be appraised and sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said sum of and the said costs, be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds.

(xv.) *In Prize Salvage.*

O. XXX.

Where Ship restored but Cargo condemned.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), having heard the claim, and evidence thereon, and counsel (i.e., as in Form (i)), rejected the claim of A. B., the claimant of the cargo of the said ship , and pronounced the same to have belonged (&c., as in Form (i)), and condemned the same as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander, and further pronounced that freight and expenses are due to the said ship in respect of the said cargo, and ordered that such freight and expenses should be a charge on the said cargo; admitted the claim of C. D. claimant of the said ship; pronounced the said ship to have belonged, &c., (as in Form (xiii) down to "on payment of", and proceed) of one-eighth part (or as the case may be) of the value of the said ship and of the said freight (if the value has to be ascertained, continue as in Form (xiii), and proceed) and referred the question of freight to the Registrar to ascertain the amount thereof.

[Note. - In cases where a sale of ship or cargo takes place, and the Judge directs the costs and expenses of all parties to be paid out of the value, the foregoing decrees can be adapted by inserting words to the following effect: "On payment of one-eighth part of the value of the said ship, or cargo, after deducting therefrom the costs and expenses of all parties".]

O. XXX.

O. XII.

(xvi.) *In Prize Salvage.**Where Ship is brought in and released on Bail.*

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel on both sides, and, having been assisted by (here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any) pronounced due and awarded to , the recaptors, the sum of , being one-eighth part (or such other part as the Judge may determine) of the appraised value of the said ship (or of the appraised value of the estimated value of the said ship as agreed on between the claimant and owner and the recaptors, and approved by the Court), and further decreed that the costs of the captors of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the claimant, and condemned the claimant and his bail in the said sum of , and the said costs.

(xvii.) *In Prize Salvage.**Where the Ship has been allowed to prosecute her Voyage.*

O. XXX. 12
Naval Prize
Act, 1804,
s. 41.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), having heard the evidence and counsel on both sides, and having been assisted by (here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any) pronounced due and awarded to the recaptors, the sum of , being one-eighth part (or such other part as the Judge may determine) of the value of the said ship as proved by the owners, and accepted by the recaptors, and approved by the Court (or of the estimated value of the said ship as agreed on between the owner and the recaptors, and approved by the Court, or as ascertained by appraiser of the Marshal (as the case may be) and further decreed that the costs of and incidental to this cause should be paid by the owner, and condemned the said ship (and cargo) in the said sum of , and the said costs; ordered and directed the said ship to be appraised (if not already appraised) and sold by the Marshal, and the said sum of and costs to be paid to the recaptors out of the proceeds of such sale; but ordered and directed that if the said owner should pay the said sum of and costs, within days from the date hereof, the said ship (and cargo) should be released to the said owner (or if the ship has not been arrested, condemned the said owner in the said sum of , and the said costs, and ordered him to pay the same, or ordered and directed a warrant to issue for the arrest of the said ship and cargo).

(xviii.) *In Joint Capture.*

O. XXXII.

*Pronouncing on Condemnation for or against Title to Share.**(Commencement as in Form (i).)*

The President (or Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel for the claimants A.B., &c., and for the captors C.D., &c., and for the alleged joint captors E.F., &c., and having been assisted by (here state names and descriptions of assessors, if any) rejected the said claim; pronounced the said ship to have belonged at the time of capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the Crown of Great Britain, and, as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation; pronounced for (or against) the title of the said E.F., &c., to share as joint captors of the said ship, and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, if any) as good and lawful prize, and as taken by His Majesty's ship (name of ship of original captors, and if the title of the joint captors is pronounced for, add, jointly with His Majesty's ship (name of ship of joint captors), (and further decreed that the costs of the said E.F., &c., (on the said C.D., &c., or E.R., &c.), be paid by the said C.D., &c., or E.R., &c.).

The President (or Judge) further ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the Marshal.

(xix.) *In Joint Capture.*

O. XXXIII.

*On Condemnation, reserving Question, by whom taken.**(Commencement as in Form (i).)*

(Proceed as in last preceding Form down to the words "liable to confiscation" and continue) and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, if any) as good and lawful prize, but reserved the question by whom taken. The President (or Judge) further ordered the said ship to be appraised and sold by the Marshal.

O. XXXII.

(xx.) In Joint Capture.

Subsequent to Condemnation.

Pronouncing for or against Title to Share.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), having heard the claim and the evidence thereon and counsel on both sides, pronounced against (or for) the title of E.F. &c., to share as joint captors of the said ship , and condemned the said ship (as also the freight due for the transportation of the cargo lately laden therein, if any) as taken by His Majesty's ship commander (or as taken by His Majesty's ship , commander together with His Majesty's ship , commander); and he condemned E.F. &c., (or C.D., &c.) in the costs of

O. XXXII.

(xxi.) In Joint Capture.

Before or subsequent to Condemnation.

Admitting Petition to Proof, or dismissing Petition.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), having read the petition of A.B., and having heard counsel for the petitioner and for the respondent, admitted the said petition to proof (or dismissed the said petition, and condemned the said A.B., in the costs of the respondent).

O. XXXII.
r. 8.

(xxii.) In Joint Recapture.

Pronouncing for Joint Title or Interest.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), having heard the claim, and the evidence thereon and counsel for A.B., &c., the claimants, C.D., &c., the recaptors, and E.F., &c., the alleged joint recaptors, and having been as is ed by (here state the names and descriptions of assessors, if any), admitted the claim of A.B., &c. (proceed as in Form (xiii.) to the words "of the value of the said ship (or the cargo of the said ship)", and pronounced the said E.F., &c., to be joint recaptors of the said ship (or of the cargo of the said ship) and entitled to share in the said part.

The President (or Judge) further decreed that the costs of the recaptors of E.F., &c., the said joint recaptors, should be paid by (or such order as to costs as the Judge may make).

The President (or Judge) further ordered and directed that the said value should be ascertained by appraisement of the said ship (or the cargo of the said ship) by the Marshal, and decree that in default of payment by the claimants of the said part of the said value so ascertained as aforesaid and of the said costs within days after the return of the said appraisement by the Marshal, the said ship (or the cargo of the said ship) should be sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds of such sale paid into Court, and that the said part and the said costs be paid to the recaptors out of the said proceeds, subject to the right of the joint recaptors to share in the said part.

O. XXXII.
r. 8.

(xxiii.) In Joint Recapture.

Reserving Question to whom Due.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge, &c., (proceed as in last preceding Form to words of the value of the said ship, or the cargo of the said ship, and then proceed), reserving the question to whom such salvage is due and further reserving all questions of costs.

(xxv.) Rejecting claim of alleged joint Recaptors and pronouncing for sole Title O. XXXII.
or Interest.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

(Proceed as in Form (xii) until the end of the clause decreeing restitution and continue) and rejected the claim of the said E.F., &c., to share as joint recaptors in the said part (and condemned the said E.F., &c., in the costs of the said C.D., &c., occasioned by the said claim of E.F., &c., to share as joint recaptors).

(The rest of this decree is as in Form (xiii).)

O. XXXIII.
Naval Prize
Act 1864,
ss. 42, 43.

(xxv) In Prize Bounty.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge), having heard the notice of motion and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the applicants (name and describe them), and for (any other parties appearing), pronounced and declared that the said applicants being the (or some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander, are entitled to prize bounty as being actually present at the taking (or destroying) of the armed ship , belonging at the time of capture (or destruction) thereof to an enemy of His Majesty, to wit (the King of , or as the case may be), and (if head money is given) that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said enemy's ship persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of

O. XXXIII.

(xxvi) In Prize Bounty.

On claim to share as Joint Captors before Title declared.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard the notice of motion and the petition of , the alleged joint captors, and the answer of the applicants and respondents, and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the several parties, pronounced and declared prize bounty to be due in respect of the taking (or destroying) of the armed ship , belonging at the time of capture (or the destruction) thereof to an enemy of His Majesty, to wit (the King of , or as the case may be, and if head money is given) that at the beginning of the engagement there were on board the said enemy's ship persons, and that the amount of prize bounty aforesaid is the sum of admitted (or rejected) the claim of the petitioners, and further pronounced and declared that the applicants being the (or some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander (if the claim of the alleged joint captors is admitted add together with the petitioners, being the (or some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander) are entitled to the said prize bounty as being actually present at the taking (or destroying) of the said armed ship
[Note.—For decree awarding bounty on condemnation of a ship of war, see Form (v).]

O. XXXIII.

(xxvii) In Prize Bounty.

On Claim to share after Decree for Prize Bounty made.

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

The President (or Judge) having heard the petition and answer read, and the evidence thereon, and having heard counsel for the several parties admitted (or rejected), the claim of the petitioners, and pronounced and declared that the petitioners being the (or some of the) officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander, were (or were not) entitled to share with the officers and crew of His Majesty's ship , commander, in the prize bounty awarded and declared due by the decree of this Court.

**O. XXXIII.
(5).**(xxviii) *In Prize Bounty.**Reserving the Question to whom the Bounty is due.*

(Commencement as in Form (i).)

(Proceed as in Form (xxvi) down to the words "the sum of inclusive, or as required, and continue;) but reserved the question as to the persons entitled to such bounty or to share therein.

No. 54.

O. XXIX.r.1.**NOTICE OF MOTION FOR REQUISITION BY THE ADMIRALTY.**

* * * * *

Rescinded by Order in Council of 30th of September 1914.

No. 55.

O. XXIX.r.2.**NOTICE OF REQUISITION BY THE ADMIRALTY.**

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

Take notice that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition [forthwith] the property mentioned in the schedule hereto which was condemned as prize (*or "ordered to be detained" as the case may be*) by the Court on the day of
Dated the day of

Schedule.

No. 56.

O. XXIX.r.2. COMMISSION OF APPRAISEMENT OF PROPERTY REQUISITIONED BY THE ADMIRALTY.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

George V. &c. (as in No. 2).

To the Marshall of the (*here fill in the name of the Prize Court*), Greeting.
Whereas a cause for condemnation has been instituted in our said Court in respect of the undermentioned property, and whereas the said property has been condemned as prize (*or "ordered to be detained"*), and whereas the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the said property.

We therefore hereby authorize and command you to reduce into writing an inventory of the said property and, having chosen one or more experienced persons, to swear him or them to appraise the same according to the true value thereof, and to reduce into writing a certificate of such value. And we further command you to file in the Registry the certificate of appraisement signed by you and the appraiser or appraisers together with this commission.

*Witness &c. (as in No. 2).**Commission of Appraisal.**Taken out by*

No. 57.

O. XXX. r. 3.

AFFIDAVIT OF VALUE IN A CAUSE OF PRIZE SALVAGE.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

I, C. D., of _____ one of the owners of the said ship
make oath and say as follows:—

That the value of the said ship is _____ or thereabouts, and of the cargo
(now or) lately laden therein _____, and that the gross value of the freight
earned by the said ship on her voyage in which the salvage services are
alleged to have been rendered to her, amounts to the sum of _____ or
thereabouts, and that the expenses of earning such freight are (*set them out*).

Sworn, &c.

(Signed) C. D.

No. 58.

AGREEMENT OF VALUE OF SHIP, CARGO, AND FREIGHT IN A CAUSE OF PRIZE O. XXX. r. 3.
SALVAGE.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

We, the undersigned, the owners of the ship _____ (*or as the
case may be*), and _____ the recaptors, the parties to this cause,
do hereby agree the ship _____, and the cargo (now or) lately
laden therein, and the freight due for the transportation thereof being
the ship, cargo, and freight proceeded against in this cause, to have been
at the time of the salvage services in question, together of the value of

(that is to say):—
Value of ship
Value of cargo
Value of freight

Dated this day of

C. D.

(or Solicitors for) owners.

E. F.

(or Solicitors for) recaptors.

No. 59.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

I certify that a copy of the within _____, was duly served O. XXXV.
on J. K., the solicitor for the plaintiff (*or as the case may be*), on the r. XI.
day of _____.

(Signed) L. M.
Solicitor (*or his clerk for him*).

No. 60.

MINUTE ON FILING DOCUMENTS.
(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)O. XXXVII.
r. I.

I, A. B. (plaintiff, claimant, *or as the case may be*), file the following documents,
viz.,

(Here describe the documents filed.)

Dated this day of

(Signed) A. B.

O. XLII. r. 1.

No. 61.

MINUTE OF EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Heading and Title as in No. 1.)

On the day of , ,

Before , President (or Judge).

C. D. (claimant, or as the case may be) produced as witnesses (here state names of witnesses in full), who having been sworn (or as the case may be) were examined orally (or, if by interpretation, add by interpretation of).

O. XLIII. r. 1.

No. 62.

CERTIFICATE OF CONDEMNATION AND SALE OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (here fill in the name of the Prize Court), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did by its order (or decree) dated the day of , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , formerly of the port of , in the kingdom (or as the case may be) of , and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, condemn the said ship as good and lawful prize to His Britannic Majesty and order the said ship to be sold by the marshal of the said Court, and that the said ship was sold accordingly by the said marshal and was by bill of sale (if the certificate is endorsed thereon, add upon which the certificate is endorsed), dated the day of , sold and assigned to (insert name of purchaser).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) N. O.

Registrar.

O. XLIII. r. 1.

No. 63.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (here insert the name of the Prize Court), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its order (or decree) dated the of , made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , formerly of the port of , in the kingdom (or as the case may be) of , and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, order, on account of the condition of the said ship [or on application made on behalf of the said , the owner of the said ship (or with the consent of the said , the owner of the said ship)], the said ship to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said ship was sold accordingly, and was by bill of sale (if the certificate is endorsed thereon, add upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of , sold and assigned to insert name of purchaser).

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) N. O.

Registrar.

No. 64.

O. XLII. r. 1.

CERTIFICATE OF CONDEMNATION AND SALE OF GOODS OR CARGO.

It is hereby certified that the (here insert the name of the Prize Court,) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize did, by its order (or decree) dated the day of made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks (if any) being cargo (or part of the cargo) which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (or if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship, state where and how taken) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, condemn the said goods as good and lawful prize to His Britannic Majesty, and order the said goods to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said goods were sold accordingly by the said marshal and were under a contract or sold note (if the certificate is endorsed thereon add upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of purchased by and sold to (insert name of purchaser).
Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) N.O.
Registrar.

No. 65.

O. XLII. r. 1.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF GOODS OR CARGO.

It is hereby certified that the (here insert the name of the Prize Court,) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its order (or decree) dated the day of made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks (if any) being part of the cargo which was laden on board the ship at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship (or, if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship, state where and how taken) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of as the owner thereof, order, on account of the condition of the said goods (or on application made on behalf of the said , the owner of the said goods (or with the consent of the said , the owner of the said goods), the said goods to be sold by the marshal of the said Court; and that the said goods were sold accordingly by the said marshal and were under a contract or sold note (if the certificate is endorsed thereon, and upon which this certificate is endorsed) dated the day of purchased by and sold to (insert name of purchaser).
Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) N.O.
Registrar.

No. 66.

O. XLII r.3.

CERTIFICATE OF RESTITUTION OF SHIP.

It is hereby certified that the (here fill in the name of the Prize Court), being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its decree dated the day of made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of the ship , of the port of

in the kingdom (or as the case may be) of _____, and claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of _____, as the owners thereof, admit the said claim on behalf of the said _____, pronounce the said ship to have belonged as claimed, and decree the said ship to be released and to be restored to the claimant for the use of the said _____, the owner thereof.

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) N.O.,
Registrar.

No. 67.

CERTIFICATE OF RESTITUTION OF GOODS OR CARGO.

O. XLII. r. 3. It is hereby certified that the (here fill in the name of the Prize Court) being duly authorized to take cognizance of and judicially proceed in matters of prize, did, by its decree dated the _____ day of _____, made in a cause instituted on behalf of His Britannic Majesty for the condemnation of (describe the goods, giving numbers, weight, description, and marks if any), being part of the cargo which was laden on board the ship _____ at the time of the capture and seizure thereof by His Majesty's ship _____ (or if the goods did not form part of the cargo of a ship state where and how taken) and which were claimed in the said cause by or on behalf of _____ as the owners thereof, admit the said claim on behalf of the said _____ pronounce the said goods to have belonged as claimed, and decree the said goods to be restored to the claimant for the use of the said _____ the owners thereof

Issued under the seal of the said Court, this day of

(Signed) N.O.,
Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

FEES TO BE TAKEN IN PRIZE MATTERS BY THE COURT AND ITS OFFICERS.

Summons, Notices, Commissions, and Warrants.

	£. s. d.
1. On sealing a writ for commencement of a cause ...	0 10 0
2. On sealing an amended writ for commencement of a cause ...	0 2 6
3. On sealing a subpoena for witnesses, not exceeding three persons ...	0 5 0
4. On sealing or issuing a summons ...	0 3 0
5. On filing a notice to have a reference to the Registrar placed in the list for hearing ...	0 10 0
6. On a notice for the issue of any instrument under the seal of the Court ...	0 15 0
7. On sealing or issuing a commission to take oaths or affidavits in prize matters (to be paid by the applicant), for each person appointed thereby ...	2 0 0
8. On every other commission or letter of request ...	1 0 0
9. On marking a copy of a petition of right for service ...	0 5 0
10. On filing a notice to enter or withdraw a caveat ...	0 5 0

Appearances.

11. On entering an appearance or amending the same, for each person	0 2 0
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Copies.

12. On a copy of a written deposition of a witness to enable a party to print the same, for each folio ...	0 0 4
13. On examining a written or printed copy, and marking or sealing same as an office copy, for each folio ...	0 0 2
14. On making a copy and marking same as an office copy, for each folio ...	0 0 6
15. On a copy in a foreign language—the actual cost.	
16. On a copy of a plan, map, section, drawing, photograph, or diagram—the actual cost.	
17. On a printed copy of an order, not being an office or certified copy, for each folio ...	0 0 1

Attendances.

18. On any application, with or without a subpoena, for any officer to attend as a witness, or to produce records or documents to be given in evidence (in addition to the reasonable expenses of the officer), for each day or part of a day he shall necessarily be absent from his office ...	1 0 0
The officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of any further fees, and a deposit of money on account of any further expenses which may probably become payable beyond the amount paid for fees and expenses on the application, and the officer or his clerk taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof on the application.	

Oaths, &c.

19. On swearing an affidavit or making a declaration [except for the purpose of receipt of dividends from the Paymaster-General], for each person making the same ...	0 1
20. And in addition thereto for each exhibit therein referred to and required to be marked ...	0 1

*Filing.**£ s. d.*

21. On filing a petition of right ...	1	0	0
22. For every instrument or document (other than an exhibit, or any instrument or document previously issued from the Registry or the marshal's office) unless otherwise provided ...	0	5	0
23. On an application to search for an appearance or an affidavit, and inspecting the same ...	0	1	0
24. On an application to search an index, and inspect a pleading, judgment, decree, order, minute, or other record, unless otherwise expressly provided for by any Act of Parliament or this order, for each hour or part of an hour occupied ...	0	2	6
25. Not exceeding one day ...	0	10	0

Examination of Witnesses.

26. On the issue of an order for an examination to be taken before the Judge, Registrar, or examiner, or for letters of request ...	0	5	0
27. For examining witnesses, except by the Judge or Registrar, <i>viva voce</i> , per day or part of a day ...	2	2	0

On an examination of witnesses by any examiner at a greater distance than three miles from the Registry, a reasonable sum for travelling and other expenses in addition ...

The officer may require a deposit of stamps or account of fees and a deposit of money on account of expenses which may probably become payable beyond any amount paid for fees and expenses upon the examination, and the officer, or his clerk, taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof and deliver the same to the party making the deposit.

The officer may also require an undertaking, in writing, to pay any further fees and expenses which may become payable beyond the amount so paid and deposited.

28. For the examination of witnesses by the Judge or Registrar, whether by interpretation or not, for each witness ...	1	0	0
29. For preparing affidavits as to ship papers for every folio ...	0	2	6
30. For sorting and numbering ship papers ...	0	10	0

Hearing.

31. On entering or setting down, or re-entering or re-setting down any cause or matter for hearing ...	2	0	0
32. On writing for the attendance of Trinity masters or other assessors on the hearing ...	0	10	0
33. On setting down any petition or a reference ...	0	10	0

Judgments, Decrees, and Orders.

34. On drawing up and entering decrees and orders—			
35. If made in Court on the hearing of a cause, or on the hearing of a petition ...	1	0	0
36. If an order of course on a petition of right ...	0	10	0
37. If an order for a commission on a petition of right ...	1	0	0
38. On any other order including a consent or agreement filed pursuant to Order XXIII, and filing same ...	0	5	0
39. On a memorandum to enter an order <i>nunc pro tunc</i> ...	0	5	0

On references before a Registrar.

40. On any reference to the Registrar,* including examination of witnesses, if any, having regard to the nature and importance of the accounts and other matters, and to the time occupied ...	1	1	0
		to	
		15	15

	<i>f. s. d.</i>
	From
	1 1 0
41. If the attendance of one or more merchants is required, for each merchant the same fees as to the Registrar	... } to 15 15 0

In cases of great intricacy, or very large amount, occupying more than one full day, larger fees may be taken.

The fees Nos. 40-41 inclusive, shall be paid in the first instance by the party setting down the reference for hearing, as hereinafter provided:

To the notice mentioned in order XVII, Rule 3, the party setting down shall affix the stamp for the reference, and, if the Registrar shall so require, a deposit in stamps to an amount which in the opinion of the Registrar will cover the reference fees. If any further amount becomes due in respect of the proceedings, such amount shall be paid by the said party on the report of the result of the reference, or if no report is made, on the completion of the proceedings on the reference, or if not completed, a due proportion shall be paid on so much of the proceedings as shall have taken place, the amount to be fixed by the Registrar. Such further amounts shall be paid by stamps impressed upon or affixed to a memorandum stating on what account such fees are paid.

In the Marshal's Office.

42. On the execution of a warrant or on taking possession of a ship in pursuance of Section 16 of the Naval Prize Act	... 2 0 0
43. On the execution of an attachment, for every person attached	... 1 0 0
44. On the execution of any decree, order, commission, or other instrument, other than those herein provided for, which is required to be executed by a marshal	... 1 0 0
45. On attending, appointing, and swearing appraisers	... 1 0 0
46. On delivering up a ship or goods to a purchaser agreeably to the inventory	... 1 0 0
47. On attending the univery of cargo, or sale or removal of a ship or goods, per day	... 2 0 0
48. On retaining possession of a ship with or without cargo or of a ship's cargo without a ship, to include the cost of a shipkeeper if required, per day	... 0 5 0
Any sum above this amount which has necessarily been incurred in the payment of a shipkeeper shall also be recoverable.	
The marshal shall be entitled to his reasonable expenses for travelling, board, and maintenance, in addition to the above fees.	
49. On the sale of any vessel or goods sold pursuant to a decree or order of the Court, for every £50 or fraction of £50 gross proceeds realised	... 0 10 0
50. On the release of any ship, goods, or person from arrest	... 1 0 0

Taxation of Costs.

51. On taxing a bill of costs where the amount allowed does not exceed £4	... 0 2 0
52. Where the amount exceeds £4, for every £2 allowed or a fraction thereof	... 0 1 0

On Proceedings in the Pay Office of the Supreme Court.

53. On a certificate of the amount and description of any money, funds, or securities including the request therefor	... 0 1 0
54. On a transcript of an account for each opening, including the request therefor	... 0 2 0

£ s. d.

55. On a request to the paymaster, Bank of England, the Registrar, or other official for any of the following purposes: paying, lodging, transferring, or depositing money, funds, or securities in Court without an order, or money in addition to the amount directed by an order to be paid in; paying out of Court any money without an order or a certificate of a taxing officer; information in writing in respect of any money, funds, or securities, or any transaction in the pay office ...	0 1 0
56. On a request for information respecting any money, funds, or securities to the credit of any cause or matter contained in any list prepared by the paymaster of causes and matters to the credit of which any money, funds, or securities have not been dealt with during 15 years ...	0 2 6
57. On an affidavit for the purpose of paying, transferring, or depositing any money, funds, or securities in Court pursuant to the Statute 56 and 57 Vict., c. 53 ...	0 1 0
58. On preparing a power of attorney ...	0 3 0

Miscellaneous.

59. On a fiat of a Judge ...	0 5 0
60. On signing, settling, or approving an advertisement ...	0 10 0
61. On taking a recognisance or bond whether one or more than one recognisor or obligor, and whether entered into by all at one time or not ...	0 10 0
62. On assignment of a bond ...	0 5 0
63. By a commissioner on taking bail ...	1 1 0
64. On a commitment ...	0 5 0
65. On registering in the Registry a power of attorney for a King's ship generally and a copy thereof for the accountant general of the Navy ...	1 10 0
66. On registering same specially ...	0 10 0
67. On taking accounts by the Registrar in naval prize matters ...	0 5 0

APPENDIX C.

FEES TO BE CHARGED BY AND ALLOWED TO PRACTITIONERS IN PRIZE MATTERS
IN THE COURT.*Writs, Warrants, and Summons.*

	£ s. d.
Writ for the commencement of any cause	0 6 8
Notice of a writ for service out of jurisdiction	0 4 0
Warrant for arrest (including attendance on the marshal)	0 10 0
<i>Subpœna ad testificandum or duces tecum</i>	0 6 8
<i>Subpœna ad testificandum</i> for any number of persons not exceeding three	0 6 8
And if more than four folios, for each folio beyond four	0 1 4
Any order or warrant not included in the above	0 6 8
These fees include all indorsements and copies for the officer sealing them, and attendances to issue or seal, except where otherwise provided, but not the Court fees.	
Summons to attend at Judge's chambers	0 3 0
or if special, at taxing officer's discretion, not exceeding	13 4
Copy for the Judge, or Registrar, when required	0 2 0
or per folio	0 0 4

Services, Notices, and Demands.

Service, or filing in lieu of service, of any writ, summons, warrant, petition, order, or notice on a party who has not entered an appearance, and if not authorised to be served by post	0 5 0
If served at a distance of more than two miles from the nearest place of business, or office of the solicitor serving the same, for each mile beyond such two miles therefrom	0 1 0
or such reasonable sum for out-of-pocket expenses, and for the time occupied as the taxing officer shall think fit.	
Where, in consequence of the distance of the party to be served, it is proper to effect such service through an agent (other than the London agent), for correspondence in addition	0 7 0
Where more than one attendance is necessary to effect service, or to ground an application for substituted service, such further allowance may be made as the taxing officer shall think fit	
For service out of the jurisdiction such allowance is to be made as the taxing officer shall think fit.	
Service (where an appearance has been entered) on the solicitor or party	0 2 6
or, if authorised to be served by post	0 1 6
In addition to the above fees, the following allowances are to be made:—	
As to writ, if exceeding two folios, for copy for service beyond such two per folio	0 0 4
As to summons to attend at the Judge's chambers, for each copy to serve	0 1 0
or per folio	0 0 4
For preparing notice to produce for inspection, or on the hearing of a cause, or notice to admit	0 5 0
If special or necessarily long, such allowance as the taxing officer shall think proper, not exceeding per folio	0 0 8
And for each copy, not exceeding per folio	0 0 4
For preparing notice of motion	0 6 8
or per folio	0 1 0
Copy for service... or per folio	0 1 0
or per folio	0 0 4

£ s. d.

For preparing any necessary or proper notice, not otherwise provided for	... 0 1 6
or if special, and necessarily exceeding three folios, for preparing same for each folio beyond three	... 0 1 0
And for each copy for service, per folio beyond such three	... 0 0 4
Copies for service of petitions, and of orders with necessary notices (if any) to accompany, per folio	... 0 0 4

Except as otherwise provided, the allowances for services include copies for service.

Where notice of filing affidavits is required, only one notice is to be allowed for a set of affidavits filed, or which ought to be filed together.

Appearances.

Entering any appearance	... 0 6
If entered at one time, for more than one person, for every party beyond the first	... 0 1 0

Instructions.

To institute proceedings for condemnation or other proceedings	... 0 13 4
To appear and claim or defend	... 0 13 4
For petition or claim under O. III. or on a reference	... 0 13 4
For answer	... 0 6 8
For reply	... 0 6 8
To amend any pleading	... 0 6 8
For any special case or affidavit, except an affidavit of service for which no fee for instruction shall be allowed	... 0 6 8
For bail bond	... 0 6 8
To appeal against order of Judge or Registrar, and to appear thereon	... 0 13 4
To add parties by order of Judge or Registrar	... 0 6 8
For counsel to advise on evidence when the evidence in chief is to be taken orally	... 0 6 8
or not to exceed	... 1 1 0
For counsel to make any application to the Judge or Registrar where no other brief	... 0 6 8
or such further allowance as the taxing officer shall consider reasonable, having regard to the nature of the application.	

For brief on hearing of a cause, or a reference, or objection to Registrar's report, such fee may be allowed as the taxing officer shall think fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and to other allowances, if any, for attendances on witnesses, procuring evidence, and perusal of documents.

An allowance for instructions for brief may be made if the cause or application has not come on for hearing, if, in the opinion of the taxing officer, it was reasonable that preparation should be made for the hearing of the cause or application.

Drawing Pleadings and other documents.

Petition, claim, or claim on reference	... 0 10 0
or per folio	... 0 1 0
Answer	... 0 5 0
or per folio	... 0 1 0
Reply, and any other pleading, and amendments of any pleading	... 0 5 0
or per folio	... 0 1 0
Notice of motion	... 0 10 0
Particulars, breaches, and objections, when required, and one copy to deliver	... 0 5 0
or such amount as the taxing officer may think fit, not exceeding per folio	... 0 0 8
If more than one copy to be delivered, for each other copy per folio	0 0 4

	<i>L s. d.</i>
Special case, admissions and affidavits, per folio or such further allowance for work, labour, and expenses, in and about the preparation of such documents as the taxing officer in his discretion may think proper.	0 1 0
Bail bond, including copy	0 6 8
Brief, on trial or hearing of cause, issue of fact, reference, assessment of damages, examination of witnesses, special case or petition before a Judge, Registrar, examiner or officer of the Court, when necessary and proper, including necessary and proper observations, per folio	0 1 0
Brief on motion or summons or per folio	0 6 8
Accounts, statements, and other documents for the Judge's chambers, when required, not exceeding per folio	0 1 0
Advertisements, including attendance therefor	0 0 8
Bill of costs for taxation, including copy for the taxing officer, per folio	0 6 8
	0 0 8

Copies.

Of pleadings, briefs, and other documents where no other provision is made, at per folio	0 0 4
Where, pursuant to Rules or Order of Court, any pleading, special case, or petition of right, or evidence is printed, the solicitor of the party printing shall be allowed for a copy for the printer (except when made by the officer of the Court), at per folio	0 0 4
And for examining the proof print, at per folio	0 0 2
And for printing the amount actually and properly paid to the printer, the amount allowed for in Admiralty actions.	
And in addition for every 20 beyond the first 20 copies, at per folio	0 0 2
And where any part shall properly be printed in a foreign language, or as a fac simile, or in any unusual or special manner, or where any alteration in the document being printed becomes necessary after the first proof, such further allowance shall be made as the taxing officer shall think reasonable.	
The solicitor for a party entitled to take printed copies shall be allowed, for such number of copies as he shall necessarily or properly take, the amount he shall pay therefor.	
In addition to the allowances for printing and taking printed copies, there shall be allowed for such printed copies as may be necessary or proper for the following but for no other purposes (<i>videlicet</i>).	
Of any pleading for delivery to the opposite party, or filing in default of appearance.	
Of any petition of right for presentation, if presented in print, and for the solicitor of the Treasury, and service on any party.	
Of any pleading, special case, or petition of right, for the use of the Judge or Registrar.	
Of any affidavit to be sworn to in print.	
And of any pleading, special case, petition of right, or evidence for the use of counsel in Court, and in country agency causes when proper to be sent as a close copy for the use of the country solicitor, at per folio	0 0 2
Such additional allowances for printed copies for the Judge or Registrar, and for counsel, are not to be made where written copies have been made previously to printing and are not in any case to be made more than once in the progress of the cause.	
Close copies, whether printed, typed, or written, are not to be allowed as of course, but the allowance is to depend on the propriety of making or sending the copies, which in each case is to be shown and considered by the taxing officer.	
Inserting amendments in a printed copy of any pleading, special case, or petition of right, when not reprinted or per folio	0 0 4

*Perusals.**£ s. d.*

Of petitions, answer, reply, claim on reference, and other pleading by the solicitor of the party other than the party filing or delivering the same	...	...	...	...	o	6	8
or per folio	...	...	...	...	o	0	4
Of amendment of any such pleading in writing	...	...	...	...	o	6	8
or per folio	...	...	...	...	o	0	4
If same reprinted	...	...	...	...	o	6	8
or per folio of amendment	...	...	...	...	o	0	4
Of interrogatories to be answered by a party by his solicitor	...	...	...	...	o	6	8
or per folio	...	...	...	...	o	0	4
Of notice to produce on hearing of cause or examination of witnesses, and notice to admit by the solicitor of the party served	...	...	...	...	o	6	8
or if to admit facts, per folio	...	...	...	...	o	1	0
Of affidavits by the solicitor of the party against whom the same can be read per folio	...	...	...	...	o	0	4

Attendances.

To deliver, or file in lieu of delivery, any pleading and a special case	...	o	3	4
To file any documents or instrument, or notice of motion, including the minute	...	o	6	8
To inspect, or produce for inspection, documents pursuant to a notice to admit	...	o	6	8
or per hour	...	o	6	8
To examine and sign admissions	...	o	6	8
To obtain or give any necessary or proper consent	...	o	6	8
To obtain an appointment to examine witnesses	...	o	6	8
In the marshal's office, on leaving with him any instrument required to be served by him	...	o	6	8
On examination of witnesses before any examiner, commissioner, officer, or other person	...	o	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	...	5	5	0
On deponents being sworn, or by a solicitor or his clerk to be sworn, to an affidavit in answer to interrogatories or other affidavit	...	o	6	8
When there are several deponents, or it is necessary for the purpose of an affidavit being sworn to go to a distance beyond two miles, or to employ an agent, the taxing officer may make such further allowance as he shall consider reasonable.				
On a summons at judges' chambers	...	o	6	8
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	...	1	1	0
On counsel with brief or other papers—				
If counsel's fee one guinea	...	o	3	4
If more and under five guineas	...	o	6	8
If five guineas and under 20 guineas	...	o	6	8
If 20 guineas	...	o	13	4
If more, for each 10 guineas or part thereof above 20 guineas	...	o	6	8
On consultation or conference with counsel	...	o	13	4
To enter or set down cause or special case, for hearing or trial	...	o	6	8
In Court on every motion, each day	...	o	6	8
On same when heard each day	...	o	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	...	5	5	0
On hearing or trial of any cause, or matter, or issue of fact, or on assessment of damages, when in the paper or when heard or tried, each day	...	o	13	4
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	...	5	5	0
If the solicitor does not carry on business in the town in which the Prize Court sits, the Registrar may in his discretion allow him for each day he is necessarily absent from his place of business any sum not exceeding per day	...	5	5	0
And expenses (besides actual reasonable travelling expenses) each day, including Sundays, not exceeding	...	1	1	0
If the solicitor has to attend on more than one hearing or assessment at the same time and place the expenses in such case to be rateably divided.				

	f s. d.
To hear judgment when same adjourned	0 6 8
or according to circumstances, not exceeding	1 1 0
Before the Registrar or before the Registrar and merchants, on a reference From £1 is. to 5 5 0	
To deliver papers (when required) for the use of a Judge prior to a hearing	0 6 8
On taxation of a bill of costs	0 6 8
or according to circumstances, not to exceed	3 3 0
To pay reference fees	0 6 8
To arrange for and on completion of bail papers	0 13 4
To enquire as to sufficiency of sureties, in respect of each surety, or such further amount as the taxing officer may think reasonable, if any special enquiries have been made.	0 6 8
Inspecting bail papers when filed	0 6 8
To obtain or give an undertaking to appear	0 6 8
On printer to insert advertisements, or for any other necessary purpose ...	0 6 8
On Registrar to certify that a cause set down is settled, or for any reason not to come into the paper for hearing	0 6 8
To advise, or receive instructions from, a client, where rendered necessary by anything done by an opposite party during the progress of a cause or matter, for each attendance	0 6 8
or such further allowance as the taxing master shall consider reasonable.	
On any other attendance (whether before the Judge in chambers, before the Registrar, a commissioner, examiner, or the marshal, or upon a witness or a party of his solicitor) which the taxing officer shall deem necessary, and for which a fee has not been specially provided ...	0 6 8

Oaths and Exhibits.

Commissioners to take oaths or affidavits. For every oath or declaration	0 1 6
The solicitor for preparing each exhibit	0 1 0
The commissioner for marking each exhibit	0 1 0

Letters.

For every letter written by the solicitor which does not fall under the head of instructions for brief, and which the taxing officer shall deem reasonable and necessary	0 3 6
or according to circumstances not to exceed	0 5 0
For every letter in the nature of a notice sent by a solicitor to his own client, or any other person	0 1 6
And in addition, in respect of correspondence between a solicitor and his client, other than correspondence allowed for by the taxing officer under the head of instructions for brief, for every letter which the taxing officer shall deem reasonable and necessary	0 3 6
or according to circumstances not to exceed	0 5 0
In addition to the above an allowance is to be made for the necessary expense of postages, carriage, and transmission of documents.	

Evidence.

As to evidence such just and reasonable charges and expenses as appear to have been properly incurred in procuring evidence and attendance of witnesses are to be allowed.

Counsel.

Fees to counsel shall be allowed in cases where such fees would be allowed in like proceedings in Admiralty business and to the like amount, provided that, as to refresher fees, the taxing officer shall allow such fees as in his discretion he shall consider reasonable.

Bail.

The commission or fee paid to persons becoming sureties to bail bonds or otherwise giving security may be allowed, provided that the amount thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed one pound per centum.

General.

On every taxation the taxing master shall allow all such costs, charges and expenses as appear to him to have been necessary or proper for the attainment of justice, or for defending the rights of any party, but save as against the party who incurred the same no costs shall be allowed which appear to the taxing master to have been incurred or increased through over caution, negligence, or mistake, and the fees herein-before mentioned are subject to this general rule.

In addition to the fees herein-before mentioned, the taxing officer may allow to the solicitor such remuneration as he may consider just and reasonable, in respect of work and labour, which is not specifically provided for by the above scale, and which in the opinion of the taxing officer was reasonably necessary for the conduct of the cause or matter.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

 Continuation Sheets of Part I,
pages 1783 to 1870, of the "Gazette of
India" published at Simla.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Delhi, the 7th November 1914.*

No. 56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, C. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Richard Thornbagh Gurdon, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. James Campbell Arbuthnott, C.I.E., resigned.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****JAILS.***Delhi, the 9th November, 1914.*

No. 146-C.—Major J. H. Murray, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th October 1914.

No. 148-C.—The services of Captain R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 25th October 1914.

JUDICIAL.*The 12th November 1914.*

No. 195-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause (a) of rule 38 of the Administrator General's (Bengal) Rules, 1914, which were published in the Home Department Notification no. 1825-C., dated the 13th March 1914:—

(a) Two copies shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, in order that, if he thinks fit, he may order the same to be deposited at the India Office for public inspection.

No. 201-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause (a) of rule 31 of the Official Trustees (Bengal) Rules, 1914, which were published in the Home Department Notification no. 1826-C., dated the 13th March 1914:—

(a) Two copies shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, in order that if he thinks fit he may order the same to be deposited at the India Office for public inspection.

MEDICAL.*The 11th November 1914.*

No. 180-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Major J. J. Urwin, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Major G. King, M.B., I.M.S.
 Captain W. Gillitt, M.D., I.M.S.
 Major M. H. Thornely, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.
 Major T. H. Delany, M.D., I.M.S.
 Major W. C. Ross, M.B., I.M.S.
 Major F. H. Watling, M.B., I.M.S.
 Major L. E. Gilbert, M.D., I.M.S.

The 13th November 1914.

No. 210-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major J. W. F. Rait, M.B., I.M.S.
 Major C. A. Gourlay, M.D., I.M.S.
 Major E. O. Thurston, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
 Major M. Mackelvie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.
 Major H. B. Steen, M.D., I.M.S.
 Major D. Munro, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.
 Captain R. H. Lee, M.B., I.M.S.
 Captain J. A. Shorten, M.B., I.M.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. Stodart, M.B., I.M.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Dewes, I.M.S.
 Major F. V. O. Beit, M.D., I.M.S.
 Captain H. B. Scott, I.M.S.
 Captain H. S. Matson, M.B., I.M.S.

POLICE.

The 9th November 1914.

No. 152-C.—The services of Mr. F. C. Isemonger, Officiating Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 1st October 1914.

PUBLIC.

The 9th November 1914.

No. 143-C.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, will take rank in Article 34, the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic and Directors, Telegraph Engineering, in Article 66, and officers of the Postal and Telegraph Department drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards in Article 78, of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department Notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

2. It is further notified that the words "Postal, Telegraph" occurring in item (18) of the Home Department Notification no. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913, are deleted.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.**NOTIFICATION.****SANITARY.***Delhi, the 11th November 1914.*

No. 1903.—The services of Major R. McCarrison, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 11th November 1914.*

No. 34.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department, who belong to the Indian Army Reserve of officers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

- Mr. A. H. Morin, Superintending Engineer, Madras.
- „ W. C. W. Muller, Executive Engineer, Punjab.
- „ H. H. M. Spink, Assistant Engineer, Bombay.
- „ F. M. Proes, Executive Engineer, Bombay.
- „ C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Assistant Engineer, Bombay.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Delhi, the 9th November 1914.*

No. 88-D.—Mr. W. P. Barton, of the Political Department, is attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 101-D.—Captain G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, with effect from the 15th October 1914.

No. 105-D.—*Corrigendum.*—From notification No. 2678-Est. A., dated the 22nd October 1914, replacing the services of certain officers of the Indian Medical Service at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, omit the name of Major F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S.

No. 110-D.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

- Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Grant, I.M.S. (Ben.).
- Major W. R. Battye, I.M.S.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 131-D.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat, with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

No. 132-D.—Major R. Garratt, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 28th October 1914.

No. 142-D.—Captain A. F. Inglis, 2nd/1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 22nd October 1914, and during the absence on field service of Captain E. F. D. Money, 2nd/4th Gurkha Rifles, or until further orders.

No. 144-D.—The late Lieutenant-Colonel K. D. Erskine, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for 1 month and 20 days combined with furlough on medical certificate for 7 months and 11 days, with effect from the 25th June 1914, under Articles 233 and 311, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 147-D.—Major G. B. M. Sarel, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th November 1914, and during the absence of the permanent incumbents of the appointments in question on field service, or until further orders.

The 13th November 1914.

No. 188-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), as applied to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the like notification No. 1444-I. B., of the same date, namely :—

In clause (a), after the word "Asiatics" the words "other than Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted;

In clause (b), after the word "nationality" the words "or European subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted.

Delhi, the 12th November 1914.

No. 867-W.—The following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OFFERED BY THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA TO HIS MAJESTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

No. 1.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING EMPEROR TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1914.

The King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message to the Princes and Peoples of India :—

TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF MY INDIAN EMPIRE :

During the past few weeks the peoples of My whole Empire at Home and Overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind.

The calamitous conflict is not of My seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which My Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which My Empire was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated, and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed My honour and given to destruction the liberties of My Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and of India.

Among the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of My Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to My Throne expressed both by My Indian subjects, and by the Feudatory Princes and the Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the Realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched My heart, and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked My Indian subjects and Myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of goodwill and fellowship, which greeted My return in February 1912 after the solemn ceremony of My Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.

No. 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 9th September 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL and SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (THE MARQUESS OF CREWE) : My Lords, I think it will be of interest to the House if I state what has happened in reference to the wonderful series of offers of assistance and support which have been received from the Indian Empire, and the response which has been made to those offers. In the first instance—although it is, of course, not the first in order of date—I will read to the House a Message which His Majesty has sent to the Princes and peoples of India.

The King-Emperor's Message is as follows :—

[See No. 1.]

I received yesterday a summary of offers of service and money made in India to the Viceroy, of which I think it will be interesting if I convey the general gist to your Lordships. The rulers of the Indian Native States, numbering nearly 700 altogether, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States. From among the many Princes and nobles who volunteered for service in the war the Viceroy has chosen the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh (Regent of Jodhpur), the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, together with other Princes belonging to noble families. It will, I know, be of interest to your Lordships' House, where he has so many personal friends, to know that the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, in spite of his seventy years, refused to be denied the right of serving the King-Emperor in person and is himself going to the front, accompanied by his great nephew, the reigning Maharaja, who is only sixteen years of age and who was brought up at Wellington College and has also, perhaps, become known to some of your Lordships. These have already joined the Expeditionary Force. There are some other Princes, the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, and the Maharaja of Gwalior—also known to many of your Lordships—who, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur, were, to their great regret, prevented from quitting their States.

There are twenty-seven States in India that maintain Imperial Service Troops, and immediately on the outbreak of war the services of all of those corps were placed at the disposal of the Viceroy. From twelve of those States the Viceroy has accepted contingents of Infantry, Cavalry, Sappers, and transport, and also the Bikaner Camel Corps; and some of those have already embarked on active service. Further than that, a number of Chiefs, entirely of their own volition, combined to provide a hospital ship to be named "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Force. I think I mentioned to the House before that the Maharaja of Mysore had placed a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force. The Viceroy adds that the Maharaja of Gwalior, besides sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship—the idea of which was started by himself and that eminent lady the Begum of Bhopal—has placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India for the purpose of providing a great number of horses as remounts. From Mahomedan Loharu in the Punjab (and from two States in Baluchistan there

are offers of camels with drivers to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and the Sirdars of those States. The Maharaja of Rewa, a distinguished Chief in Central India, has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I ought to add that a number of Chiefs, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Bundi, besides the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, and the Maharaja of Orchha have besides independently subscribed large sums to the Fund of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Kashmir gave a large subscription to the Indian Fund, and, what will seem to your Lordships rather a new departure in the case of an Indian Prince, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held at Srinagar and himself delivered a stirring speech, as the result of which large subscriptions were collected. The Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all the horses belonging to his State forces which the Government may find it convenient to accept. The Nizam of Hyderabad has made a similar offer, as also have the Jam of Jamnagar and some of the other Bombay Chiefs. The Viceroy adds that every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the whole of the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Then we go further afield. The Mehtar of Chitral—a name which evokes memories of quite a different kind—and the various tribes in the Khyber Agency have sent loyal messages and offers of support to His Excellency's Government. All States, however remote, and some of the quite small States, have expressed their desire to give such assistance as they can. The Viceroy goes on to say, very truly, that last but not least, outside India altogether, generous offers of assistance were received from the Nepal Durbar. The Nepal Government have placed the whole of their military resources at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister, who is known also I am sure to some of your Lordships because he has been here, offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for some of the British Gurkha regiments, and also gave large donations from his private purse to the Indian Relief Fund and to the Prince of Wales's Fund. He also offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns for the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Then we go still further on to the heights. We find that the Dalai Lama has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. He also states that innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms. In fact, there is only one spirit and one movement over the whole of India. The Viceroy has received thousands of telegrams and letters from every quarter expressing loyalty and the desire to assist; and the local administrations have also received a vast number. They have come from every community, from all manner of different associations, religious and political, from all the different creeds, and from countless numbers of individuals offering their resources or their personal services. The Viceroy mentions in his telegram some typical examples: the All-India Moslem League and a number of other Moslem associations in Bengal and Rangoon; the Trustees of the Aligarh College; others from Behar and Calcutta; another from the Khoja community, who are followers of a gentleman also well known to your Lordships, the Aga Khan; the Punjab Moslem League, the Behar Landholders' Association; the Taluqdars of Oudh; the Association of the Punjab Chiefs; the Provincial Congresses of Madras and of the United Provinces, which are branches of the Indian Congress, which is well known by name at any rate to most of your Lordships; and the Punjab Association representing the orthodox Sikhs, and the Parsee community of Bombay.

There has also been a number of enthusiastic offers of medical help, of some of which I hope we shall be able gratefully to avail ourselves. The Zemindars of Madras offered 500 horses at quite an early stage in the proceedings; and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, which was started, of course quite independently of any fund here, for the relief of distress caused in India itself, has been responded to with great enthusiasm and vigour. There were a certain number of Indian Chiefs in Europe at the time. These have not been any more backward in offering their assistance and help. I find that of those who were in these parts the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur subscribed to the Indian Relief Fund and offered the whole resources of their State to Government. The Raja of Akalkot, a Bombay Chief, offered his personal service; and the Raja of Pudukota placed his entire resources at the disposal of Government. The Gaekwar of Baroda placed

at our disposal the whole of his troops and the resources of his State. The son of the Mir of Khairpur, a Mahomedan Ruler in North-West India, offered his personal service. And I find also that of the British Indian residents in this country a great number, young and old, have shown their one desire to offer some form of assistance—personal service, or medical service, or some form of contribution to the Empire—in a most loyal and generous manner.

This afternoon I received a telegram from the Viceroy describing what happened yesterday at the meeting of his Legislative Council at Simla. The Viceroy tells me that in opening the proceedings, the members stood while he conveyed to them the Message from the King—the Message which I read to the House at the commencement of my remarks. The Viceroy made a speech, in which he said that he was sure he was expressing the views of the Council and of the whole of India in assuring His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion. He went on to dwell upon the causes which led up to the war and the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and he explained the whole-hearted efforts which had been made by Sir Edward Grey for the preservation of peace so long as such preservation was possible. He expressed, of course, on his own account also, the warmest gratitude for the attitude of the people of India which has been described in what I have just stated to your Lordships. Then when the Viceroy had concluded, Mr. Chitnavis, representing the Indian community, expressed the gratefulness which they all felt for His Majesty's Message, and asked the Viceroy to assure His Majesty that the whole country was with him in this hour of crisis and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure the success of the British arms. He then moved the following Resolution—

"That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unwavering loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this Resolution to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

That was seconded by one of the principal Mahomedan leaders, the Raja of Mahmudabad, who made an important speech. It was supported by one of the Punjab Sardars, and was further supported in an eloquent speech—the Viceroy states—by Mr. Malaviya, one of the leading representatives of Indian opinion. It was also supported by a distinguished Mahomedan gentleman, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who speaks for Bombay; by Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and by Mr. Banerjee, who is well known as an exponent of liberal views in Bengal. Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the Resolution, pointed out that—

"It was the duty of the Council to focus the sentiments of support and enthusiastic loyalty by which every province of the Empire was animated. They desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern, that their loyalty was not lip-deep, but that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man."

The Viceroy replied, and the Resolution was carried without a single dissentient.

I think, my Lords, that we must all agree that this demonstration of true and heartfelt loyalty in India to the King-Emperor and to the Government is one of the most gratifying facts as the outcome of the present war. As we all know, the devotion and the offers of support from the self-governing Dominions of the Crown have been not less striking. Those Governments are manned by people of our own blood, with countless memories and traditions which centre round these islands. But it is, perhaps, even more striking, certainly not less gratifying, that those who

speak for the various races in India—races which represent a civilisation of almost untold antiquity; races which have been remarkable in arms, in arts, and in the science of government—should in so whole-hearted a manner rally round the British Government, and, most of all, round the person of their Emperor at such a moment as this; and I am certain that this House will desire to express, through those of us who are entitled to speak for it, its appreciation of their attitude and our recognition of the part that they have played and are playing.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: My Lords, we have listened to an announcement from the noble Marquess which seemed to us to be one of surpassing interest—an announcement which I venture to say will prove to be of historic importance in the annals of the British Empire. And let me, before I go further, express the admiration with which we listened to the words in which His Majesty the King was pleased to acknowledge the offers which his Government had received from the peoples and Princes of India. I do not think it would have been possible to express in simpler, more dignified, or more appropriate language the feelings which animate us at this moment and which lead us to embark in this great struggle with absolute confidence in the justice of our cause. The noble Marquess spoke of the "wonderful series of offers" which have been received from the peoples of India. It is indeed a wonderful series of offers, and they were doubly appreciated by those of us who have been concerned with Indian affairs as we listened to the noble Marquess while he travelled over, not only the Indian Empire in the more restricted sense of the term, but the confines of the States which adjoin it, and described to us how one and all of them had come forward at this critical moment to assure us of their support in whatever form they were able to provide it.

Quoting from a speech in support of the Resolution passed in the Legislative Council the other day, the noble Marquess spoke of the "multitudinous races and peoples" of India. It is indeed a great thing that those multitudinous races and peoples should have joined in this movement without reference to geographical limits, to religious distinctions, to political divisions, or to differences of race. We know how deep those cleavages are, and how often it is that they separate one part of India acutely from another. But in this case they were not allowed to prevail, and I am sure that the result will produce an immense impression not only upon the people of this country but upon all who, no matter in what part of the world, are anxious spectators of the great struggle which is now proceeding.

The noble Marquess will not think it unnatural on my part if I say that I listened with special interest to that part of his speech in which he gave us an account of the manner in which the ruling Chiefs of India have come forward at this moment. There was a time when I had the honour of enjoying the friendship and intimacy of a number of those Chiefs; and I left India deeply convinced of the sincerity of their desire to bear, whenever the opportunity was offered to them, a useful and honourable part in the affairs of the Empire. Their generosity is proverbial. The word "generosity" is often coupled with the word "princely," and in India, as the noble Marquess knows, we have every reason to be aware of what "princely generosity" means. But in this case, great as that generosity has been, they have given us a great deal more. I well remember the pride which these great Chiefs and rulers took in the Imperial Service Corps instituted in the time of my predecessor, Lord Dufferin; and I know that it was their ambition that those Imperial Service troops should not merely be as they were, extraordinarily efficient and smart on parade, but that they should be given a chance of fighting alongside of our troops in the cause of the Empire. I heard with great interest the noble Marquess's catalogue of the Princes who are to accompany the Indian Force on this campaign—with some of them I have the honour to be acquainted, others are the sons of fathers who were well known to me—and I may perhaps be permitted to echo what he said with regard to one whom I am able to describe as an old personal friend of my own. I mean the Regent of Jodhpur, better known to his intimates as Sir Pertab Singh. I also heard with special satisfaction the noble Marquess's account of the support which he was receiving from the Maharaja of Nepal. We owe a great debt to the Nepal Government, for it is with their assistance and concurrence that we are able to raise those magnificent Gurkhas, of whom I am glad to know a certain number will accompany the Indian Expedition.

THE MARQUESS OF CREWE: Seven battalions.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: I am glad to hear that. I doubt, my Lords, whether every one in this country realises how great a thing it is that these ruling Chiefs who have come forward in this way upon our side are doing, or how important a position they occupy in their own country. I wonder, for example, whether every one realises that the Maharaja of Mysore, to whose munificent gift the noble Marquess referred, rules over a population which exceeds in numbers the whole of the population of Sweden. I wonder whether every one calls to mind that the Maharaja of Gwalior has more subjects than the King of Denmark; or that the Nizam of Hyderabad governs a people twice as numerous as the people of the Netherlands and three times as numerous as the people of Ireland. It is no small thing that these rulers, standing where they do in our Indian system, should have come forward without exception and given such practical proof of their desire to help us. I venture on the part of those who sit on this side of the House to congratulate the noble Marquess on the manner in which the India Office has been supported at this critical time, and I add to that our congratulations to the Viceroy to whom at a moment when he must have many sad preoccupations, the magnificent response of the people of India must bring consolation and encouragement. I am sure it will be the desire of the House, in whatever way may be fitting, that our cordial thanks should be conveyed to the people of India and to the Indian Chiefs who have stood by us in so conspicuous a manner.

No. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 9th September 1914.

Sir G. SCOTT ROBERTSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could make any statement as to offers of help made in India in connection with the war?

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Mr Charles Roberts): In answer to the question I ask the House to allow me to read a telegram of very considerable length from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, which really partakes rather of the nature of a statement than strictly an answer to a question, but in view of the importance of the matter, I hope the House will allow me to read it.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated 8th September 1914:—

Following is a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy. The Rulers of the Native States in India, who number nearly seven hundred in all, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States for the War. From among the many Princes and Nobles who have volunteered for active service, the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Partab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, together with other cadets of noble families. The Veteran Sir Partab would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor in spite of his seventy years, and his nephew, the Maharaja, who is but sixteen years old, goes with him.

All these have, with the Commander-in-Chief's approval, already joined the Expeditionary Forces. The Maharaja of Gwalior and the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur were, to their great regret, prevented from leaving their states. Twenty-seven of the larger States in India maintain Imperial Service Troops, and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of war. The Viceroy has accepted from twelve States contingents of Cavalry, Infantry, Sappers, and Transport, besides a Camel Corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked. As particular instances of generosity and eager loyalty of the Chiefs the following may be quoted: Various Darbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship, to be called "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Forces.

The Maharaja of Mysore has placed Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force.

The Chief of Gwalior, in addition to sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which was originated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, has offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India and to provide thousands of horses as remounts. From Loharu in the Punjab and Las Bela and Kalat in Baluchistan come offers of camels with drivers, to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and Sardars. Several Chiefs have offered to raise additional troops for military service should they be required, and donations to the Indian Relief Fund have poured in from all States. The Maharaja of Rewa has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery for the service of the King-Emperor. In addition to contributions to the Indian Fund some Chiefs, namely, those of Kashmir, Bundi, Orchha, and Gwalior and Indore have also given large sums to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Maharaja of Kashmir, not content with subscribing himself to the Indian Fund, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held recently at Srinagar and delivered a stirring speech, in response to which large subscriptions were collected.

Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all horses in his State Army which may be suitable for Government purposes. Horses also offered by Nizam's Government, by Jamnagar and other Bombay States. Every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of Government, and all have made contributions to the Relief Fund.

Loyal messages and offers also received from Mehtar of Chitral and tribes of Khyber Agency as well as Khyber Rifles.

Letters have been received from the most remote States in India, all marked by deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British Government in its hour of need.

Last, but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance from the Nepal Durbar; the military resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister has offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for British Gurkha Regiments proceeding over seas, in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales' Fund and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the 4th Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister is honorary Colonel, the Prime Minister has offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns in the event of their going on service.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. His Holiness also states that Lamas innumerable throughout length and breadth of Tibet are offering prayers for success of British Army and for happiness of souls of all victims of war.*

The same spirit has prevailed throughout British India. Hundreds of telegrams and letters received by Viceroy expressing loyalty and desire to serve Government either in the field or by co-operation in India. Many hundreds also received by local administrations. They come from communities and associations, religious, political and social, of all classes and creeds, also from individuals offering their resources or asking for opportunity to prove loyalty by personal service. Following may be mentioned as typical examples :—

The All-India Moslem League, the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, the Moslem Association of Rangoon, the Trustees of the Aligarh College, the Behar Provincial Moslem League, the Central National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta, the Khoja Community and other followers of Aga Khan, the Punjab Moslem League, Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, Citizens of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and many other

* The Political Resident at Aden has since reported that the Arab Chiefs in the Hinterland of Aden, from the highest to the lowest, have offered their personal services and resources.

cities, Behar Landholders' Association, Madras Provincial Congress, Taluqdars of Oudh, Punjab Chiefs' Association, United Provinces Provincial Congress, Hindus of the Punjab Chief Khalsa Diwan representing orthodox Sikhs, Borah Community of Bombay, Parsee Community of Bombay.

Indian Musalmans offer field hospital that was sent to Turkey during Balkan War; Bengalee students offer enthusiastic services for an ambulance corps, and there were many other offers of medical aid; Zemindars of Madras* have offered 300 horses, and among other practical steps taken to assist Government may be noted the holding of meetings to allay panic, keep down prices and maintain public confidence and credit. Generous contributions have poured in from all quarters to Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

In addition I ought to mention that similar offers have reached the Secretary of State from Chiefs who happen to be at present in Europe. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to mention two only, have placed the whole resources of their States at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Indian community in England, including the Indian students, have made loyal offers of services. I feel confident that the House and the country will feel deep appreciation of this magnificent demonstration of the loyalty with which the Princes and Peoples of India have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire.

MR. BONAR LAW: In view of the very great importance of this message, may I ask the Prime Minister—although I feel sure he has done it—whether the Government are taking every possible step to have the message circulated throughout the whole Empire?

* THE PRIME MINISTER: Yes; that is being done.

No. 4.

Telegraphic—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th September 1914.

In opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council, Viceroy began by asking the members to stand while he read them a message from the King. [See No. 1.] Viceroy said he thought he was voicing views of Council, and of whole of India, in saying they were profoundly grateful to His Majesty for gracious and stirring message, and can only assure His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion in this time of crisis and emergency. Subsequently, in explaining the causes leading up to the war, the Viceroy emphasised the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and showed how the whole-hearted efforts made for peace by Sir Edward Grey had been rendered futile by the absolute disregard of Germany for international obligations in the matter of the neutrality of Belgium, and the infamous proposals of Germany to buy British neutrality at the expense of the independence of Belgium, and the integrity of France and her possessions. He drew attention to the admission by the German Chancellor that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium. He said: "War is a terrible and horrible thing, but there is a worse thing than war, and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements."

He expressed profound satisfaction that the attitude of the British Government had been so thoroughly appreciated in India and met with such warm support. The valuable offers of military assistance from Ruling Chiefs and countless offers of personal service and material help from British India had touched him deeply and given one more proof of the deep loyalty of India. The fact that the Government of India were in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of their armed forces was a supreme mark of his absolute confidence in the fidelity of troops and loyalty of India. He trusted this might be fully recognised in India and abroad. Sacrifices would have to be made, but people

* The Governor of Madras has since reported that the Madras War Fund is prepared to supply, in addition to horses, a fully equipped hospital ship, named "Madras," for the Indian Expeditionary Force, with 300 beds.

of India, standing shoulder to shoulder, would shrink from no sacrifice, but do all in their power to maintain internal order and secure triumph of arms of King-Emperor.

Countless loyal meetings and warm response to appeal for relief funds filled him with satisfaction and confirmed impression that Government would be supported by the determination, courage, and endurance of the whole country. Viceroy added following words : " It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the first and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honour of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers, and that they will acquit themselves nobly and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage. To the people of India I would say at this time, let us display to the world an attitude of unity, of self-sacrifice, and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right." Subsequently he dealt with question of emigration to British colonies, concluding with the following words : " I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights but equally have the Colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments, I am confident that they with their strong Imperial instincts will meet us in no mean nor niggardly spirits, provided that we on our side show our readiness to meet them half way. The fact that in a few weeks' time our splendid Indians soldiers may be fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Colonial fellow subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature.

Sir G. Chitnavis, on behalf of Council, expressed their respectful gratitude for His Majesty's kind and gracious message and asked Viceroy to assure His Majesty that in this hour of crisis whole country was with him and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure success of British arms. He then obtained leave to move following resolution : " That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India in addition to the Military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this resolution to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

He commenced with a comparison between England's present attitude and that taken up by her during the great Napoleonic wars, pointing out how in the present conflict, as then, undeterred by fear of consequences or claims of self-interest, she stands forth as the protector of weaker nations against the brute force of militarism. He then expressed keen appreciation felt by all Indians of Viceroy's prompt action in assuring the King of India's whole-hearted loyalty, thus acting as a true and trusted representative of Indian people. Though there may be internal difficulties and differences of opinion within the English Empire, in face of outside danger all rally round England to support Empire of which all are proud to be citizens. Indians of all ranks, religions, and opinions, hope for England's victory with loyal sentiment based on gratitude, contentment, and confidence in future.

Maintenance of British rule is an essential condition of moral and material progress of country, hence all rejoice that Indian fighting races will take the field in Europe alongside English troops. Splendid Indian Army under British guidance may be trusted to render a good account of itself under all circumstances. Further and nobler reason for India's support of British cause is complete confidence in the justice of it as proved by published correspondence. India desires

deeply to prove herself worthy of England's confidence by action and sacrifice as well as by words. This sentiment, expressed at crowded meetings throughout India, must be voiced here in showing clearly to Viceroy that all are and will be ready to bear their share in the financial burden imposed by war. He moves the resolution with confidence that he will have the full support of whole Council, who will all wish to assist in continuing and completing the noble mission of the Empire.

Raja of Mahmudabad, in seconding the resolution, stated that it represented the very essence of Indian public opinion, and that Indians are only too proud to bear their share of the Imperial burden. Entire resources of India in men and money should be at England's disposal. Expressed deep gratitude on behalf of India for Viceroy's assistance in getting Indian troops despatched to Europe which has made India justly feel proud of her position in the Empire.

Sardar Daljit Singh, Punjab, in supporting resolution, emphasised righteousness of England's cause. India's determination to assist in defence of Empire is due not merely to sense of duty and gratitude but also to feeling that her interests are indissolubly connected with those of England. Immense satisfaction felt throughout India at the honour done to India by sending her troops to England. But England needs money as well as men, and this will be given ungrudgingly by all.

Following passages occurred in an eloquent speech by Mr. Malaviya : India recognises her duty at this present moment and, God willing, will loyally and manfully discharge that duty, that no sacrifice of men or money will be grudged in order that the British arms should triumph, in order that the success of the British arms should establish the triumph of right over might, of civilisation over the military barbarism of Germany, of ordered freedom over military slavery, and of everything that men have held dear in the last hundred years over all that seems to be ugly and despicable at the present moment in the doings that are going on in Belgium and other countries. The appeal that England made in days gone by she has made now in respect of calling upon Englishmen to do their duty, and in this hour of crisis it is her proud privilege to call upon all the citizens of the British Empire to rise as one man and manfully to discharge the duties which the situation has imposed upon them. My Lord, India will humbly and dutifully respond to that call.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, on behalf of Bombay Presidency, said that resolution embodied the feeling of the whole country which desired to prove unity of Empire by sacrificing life and property in support of England. Crisis has helped Indians to realise how dear British rule is to them, and they regard the fact of Indian troops fighting with British in Europe as a great pledge of equal citizenship in Empire. Resolution will be hailed by all India with proud approval.

Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, pointed out that the war had demonstrated to the whole world how truly united was the Empire.

Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the resolution, pointed out that it was duty of Council to focus sentiments of enthusiastic loyalty and support which animated every province of the Empire ; they desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern that their loyalty was not lip-deep but behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man.

Every one of the non-official members present also spoke in favour of the resolution, and the proceedings were marked by a genuine ring of quiet enthusiasm.

In replying on the debate the Viceroy expressed appreciation of remarkable demonstration of loyalty and of unity with the Empire ; he fully recognised that the views expressed by Honourable Members represented those of the whole country. India had gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and might with confidence and pride look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest traditions of that country. That India had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire was a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to her. Viceroy mentioned the names of Ruling Chiefs whose offers to go to front had been accepted, and added that Nepal had generously placed forces at the disposal of Government, while most friendly assurances had been received from the Amir of Afghanistan. That Honourable Members should also desire to share the financial burden was natural and legitimate

aspiration with which Government of India was in complete sympathy so far as legitimately possible, having due regard to interests of Indian tax-payer. India bound to suffer financially through falling off of customs and railway receipts. She could ordinarily have asked Home Government to bear whole cost of Expeditionary Force and thus effected counter savings, but Government had felt this would not be in accord with wishes of the people, and that opinion was confirmed by the resolution moved and speeches made. He accepted resolution on behalf of Government who would now recommend that India should accept such portion of cost of force as would have fallen upon India had troops continued in the country; amount might be roughly estimated at one million sterling up to end of financial year. Viceroy then referred to splendid offer of 50 lakhs by Mysore which would be placed at disposal of His Majesty's Government as additional contribution. There was nothing like comradeship in arms and joint participation in dangers and hardships of war to level distinctions, inspire mutual respect, and foster friendships, and Viceroy added: "I cannot help feeling that as a consequence better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed, and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India, and this is the desire of us all."

No 5.

List of offers of service, etc., received from Chiefs and others residing in, or on visits to, this country:—

His Highness the Aga Khan :—In addition to directing the community of which he is the spiritual head to place their personal services and resources unreservedly at the disposal of Government, has volunteered to serve as a private in any infantry regiment of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

The Raja of Akalkot :—Personal service in the field.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda :—All his troops and resources.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur :—(1) The whole resources of their State; (2) Two motor cars and a chauffeur, with all expenses; (3) Rs. 2,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. His Highness has offered also personal service in the field.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukota :—"All I possess" expresses his anxiety to serve in any capacity. Has placed his motor car at the disposal of Government, and is returning to India to raise, subject to approval, a regiment of his subjects to release a regular regiment.

Mir Ghulam Ali Khan of Khairpur :—Personal service in the field.

Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur :—Personal service.

The British Indian residents in this country of every class and creed have been forward with loyal and generous offers of personal services and help.

No. 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 16th September, 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (The MARQUESS OF CREWE) moved a resolution to the effect that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops despatched from India to the seat of war, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that might be employed in the expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, should continue to be so chargeable, provided that if it should be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces should be repaid by the Imperial Government. This resolution had, he said, to be passed by both Houses in consequence of the provision of the Government of India Act, 1858. Continuing

the noble Marquess said : I need not add anything to what I said a short time ago as to the pride we all feel at the Indian Forces fighting side by side with British soldiers and the soldiers of the self-governing Dominions in this mighty conflict. The pride with which this announcement was received by both Houses of Parliament was shared by the whole country, as was shown by what appeared in the Press next day. It is a most remarkable and most memorable fact. And the reception of the news in India that Indian troops were coming here was for one thing, I venture to hope, a splendid tribute to the justice of our rule there, and is also an evidence of how high the heart of India beats in sympathy with us in this great struggle in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) India desires to play her part, not merely by sending troops, but also she has taken the view that at any rate she shall not in any sense profit or make any sort of saving through the absence of these troops from India, and the consequent absence of the necessity of paying them. The precedents on this subject are very various. Sometimes India has been asked to pay a large amount in respect of troops sent to various parts of the world. In some other cases the whole charge has been undertaken by this country. Both in India and here the proposal is regarded as a thoroughly fair one, considering the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. It was held by a Commission, which sat some 14 years ago, that a war in Europe could not of itself be taken as involving the direct interest of India, but for a war such as this there is no precedent, and no argument of a merely technical kind can be made. Therefore, as we stand at present, and speaking without prejudice of what may happen in the future as to the duration of the war or a number of other factors about which it is impossible to express any opinion at present, I think this arrangement is a reasonable one both from the Indian and the British point of view, and I trust therefore that your Lordships will be able to assent to the resolution.

The EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON : Perhaps as one who was connected for some years with the Government of India I may be allowed to say a word on the statement which has just been made by the noble Marquess, the Leader of the House. I am the more anxious to do so because on the two previous occasions upon which the despatch of these Indian contingents has been mentioned, I was unfortunately absent elsewhere. I should like to take this opportunity of joining the noble Marquess in a tribute of admiration for the splendid spirit of loyalty which has been shown by the Dominions and all classes and creeds in India, and further to offer my congratulations to the Viceroy in particular, and the Government of India, for the substantial and magnificent offer of assistance which they have been able to make to His Majesty's Government. From my own experience I can bear out what the noble Marquess has said. During the last ten days that I have been engaged elsewhere no subject has raised more enthusiasm among the thousands of people I have seen assembled than the splendid offer of the Indian contingent. (Cheers.) Now the noble Marquess takes us a step further. He makes a motion to the House which is to the effect that the ordinary charges of these troops should continue to be borne by the Indian Government—or, to use his own phrase, that the Indian Government should derive no profit from their patriotism in this respect. In ordinary circumstances I might have felt some doubt about such a proposal, but there may have been fluctuations in our policy in regard to this matter, fluctuations, I am bound to say in some cases not altogether creditable to ourselves or to our standard of chivalry and honour. But these circumstances have largely changed in recent years, and broadly speaking, the principle which is now observed, I think the noble Marquess will agree, is when the Indian troops are employed outside that country the expenditure shall not fall on them. That was certainly the case with regard to the expedition which I had the honour to despatch from India in 1900 to the relief of the Legations in Peking. But the noble Marquess has told us to-day that this is an exceptional case. This is the case where the troops from India are spontaneously taking part in war which may be held to involve the interests of India as being included in the whole Empire. I conclude that the proposal of the noble Marquess is one that has been made to him by the Government of India. I think it is one which your Lordships can well accept.

No. 7.

House of Commons, Wednesday, 16th September 1914.

The PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Asquith) : I beg to move, "That His Majesty having

directed a military force, consisting of British and Indian troops, charged upon the revenues of India, to be despatched to Europe for service in the War in which this country is engaged, this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in this expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, provided that, if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

The Motion which stands in my name, and which I propose now to move, is one which I am quite certain will be received with complete assent and gratitude in every quarter of the House. I do not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and Imperial patriotism which the War has evoked there is any which has more touched, and rightly touched, the feelings of this House and the country, than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the princes and peoples of that country have made to our need. In consequence of the provisions of Section 55 of the Government of India Act, 1858, it is not constitutionally right or proper to charge upon the revenues of India, except in the case of actual invasion or of sudden and unforeseen emergency, the cost of troops that may be sent outside that country. The assent of both Houses of Parliament is needed before any such charge can be imposed upon the revenues of India. The assistance of the Indian Army under Imperial exigencies has been more than once—indeed, several times since the passing of that Act—offered by India and accepted by ourselves. I will not go into the precedents; it is not necessary to do so.

In most of those cases the whole cost of the charge has been met, as I am sure we would willingly meet it in this case, out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. But when this matter came up, as it did last week, before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, one of the unofficial Indian members moved a resolution to the effect that India would desire, in the present emergency, that she should be allowed not only to send her troops, but to contribute the cost of their maintenance and pay, and the Viceroy, on behalf of the Government of India—and I am sure with the assent and sympathy not only of this House and the people of this country, but of the whole people of the British Empire—accepted that offer. The result is that, through this patriotic initiative, not in any sense dictated or inspired by the Government, but proceeding from an unofficial member of the Viceroy's Council, these splendid British and Indian troops which are now already upon their way, and which we believe will afford to us and to the Empire at large most effective assistance in the righteous struggle in which we are engaged, will be sent, as far as their ordinary charges are concerned, at the expense of the Government and people of India. The Motion I have to make is of a purely formal character. It is necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. I am sure we should not be giving expression to what everyone of us feels if we did not couple with its acceptance an acknowledgment, sincere and heartfelt, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance which our great Dependency of India is giving us.

Mr. BONAR LAW : I am glad to have the privilege of seconding the Resolution which has been moved. Since the War broke out nothing, as the Prime Minister has said—not even, I think, the heroic conduct of our own soldiers on the field of battle—has moved the people of this country more deeply than the spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty to their Emperor and patriotism of the Empire of which we had an account in the message of the Viceroy given the other day. The circumstances under which this Resolution is necessary are another proof of the reality and of the value of that assistance. Previously when Indian troops, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, have been used out of India the Government of India has looked with a jealous eye in order to see that no part of the financial burden would fall on the people of India. Now the Indian Government, representing and inspired by the Indian people, are not only sending their sons to risk their lives at the side of our own soldiers, by whom they will be proudly welcomed as comrades, but are insisting on bearing a share of the burden of the expense which is involved.

I ventured to say the other day at the Guildhall that the moral forces which our enemies not only despised but affront would prove in the long run stronger than the material forces on which alone they rely. It is on moral forces that we rely to-day. The generous aid which is coming to us from the self-governing Dominions in every part of the Empire is coming of their own free will. It could not be demanded by us, and it could not be enforced by us. This assistance from India also is coming not from force, but from good will, and I believe that it is coming because, on the whole, everyone who leaves this country to take part in the government of India, from the Viceroy to the humblest official, is inspired by the tradition that it is his duty not to exploit India for the benefit of this country, but to rule it for the good of the people of India. We have made mistakes, but on the whole we have succeeded, and it is because, in the main, the people of India recognise that that is the spirit in which the Government is carried on, that we have received so generously their assistance in our hour of need.

No. 8.

Telegraphic.—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 21st September, 1914.

The following additions should be made to my telegram of 8th September [see No. 3] :—

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar has been selected for active service.

Further contingents of Imperial Service Troops have been accepted from three States, making 15 States in all, namely :—

Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Faridkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jind, Jodhpur, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Mysore, Patiala, Rampur.

Imperial Service Contingents from Bahawalpur, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Idar, Junagadh, Khairpur, Maler Kotla, Navanagar, Sirmur and Tehri will be accepted later if need arises.

A joint offer from Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabua, who maintain no Imperial Service Troops, is under consideration.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior has also given £22,000 for motor-cars and transport, and £5,000 for relief of Belgian sufferers. T. H. the Raja and Rani of Dhar have contributed to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Offers of horses have been made by the Chiefs of Baroda, Bhopal, Dhar, Jodhpur, Mysore, Patiala, Rewa.

Loyal offers of service have been received from the Tribes of Kurram and the Swat Valley and from the Sam Ranizai, who are ready to raise corps of Frontier Tribesmen if desired.

Offers have also been received from the Feudatory State of Amb, from the Bhutan Maharaja, and from the Arab Chiefs in the Aden Hinterland.

Since the receipt of the above telegram, the Viceroy has informed the Secretary of State that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has offered a contribution of 60 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) towards the cost of the war and, in particular, to defray the entire expense while on foreign service overseas of his own regiment of Imperial Service Lancers and of the 20th Deccan Horse (of which he is honorary Colonel).

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1020 A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Loans, etc.

*Delhi, the 10th November 1914.***NOTIFICATION.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act:—
- (2) They shall come into force on the 1st January 1915.
- (3) The rules published with Notifications Nos. 6565-A. and 6566-A., dated 24th October 1907, as subsequently amended and with Notification No. 571-A., dated the 24th September 1912, are hereby cancelled, except as regards money borrowed before these rules come into force.

2. In these rules—

Interpretation.

- (1) "the Act" means the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914);
- (2) "Government loan" means a loan taken from Government funds;
- (3) "loan" means a loan made, taken, or raised, under the Act;
- (4) "Non-Government loan" means a loan raised, with the sanction of Government, otherwise than from Government funds; and
- (5) "term" of a loan means the period elapsing between the date on which the loan is completely made, taken or raised, and the date on which it is completely repaid.

3. A local authority shall not borrow money for any of the purposes specified in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 3, unless the work to be carried out is either—

- (a) within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or
- (b) for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

4. When a Local Authority desires to obtain a loan, it shall submit an application to the Local Government showing—

- (1) The purpose for which the loan is required, and where the loan is required for any of the purposes specified in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of sub-section (1) of section 3, an estimate of the cost of the entire work or such part of it as it is proposed to carry out from loan funds;
- (2) The amount which it is proposed to borrow;
- (3) The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow;
- (4) The law under which the said fund is levied, received or held;
- (5) The dates within which the money is to be borrowed, and, when it is proposed to raise a loan in instalments, the amount of each instalment, the dates within which the first instalment is to be taken or raised, and the years in which it is intended to take or raise the other instalments;
- (6) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow;
- (7) The term of years for which the money is to be borrowed, and the method by which it is to be repaid. If it is proposed to repay the loan by means of a sinking fund, the rate of interest, at which the improvement of such sinking fund is to be calculated, shall also be stated;
- (8) An account of the financial position of the Local Authority, including a statement of all existing prior charges on its funds.

5. The Local Government shall cause such inquiry as it thinks fit to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the utility of the purpose for which the loan is proposed.

6. If it appears to the Local Government that the money ought not to be borrowed, it shall reject the application.

7. If it appears to the Local Government that the money ought to be borrowed, it shall cause to be published in the local official gazette, and in such other manner as it may deem fit within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any inquiry made under rule 5 as it may think necessary.

8. After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information which it may require, and considering any objections which may be preferred, the Local Government may—

- (1) reject the application, or
- (2) if so empowered grant the loan, or sanction the raising of the loan, as the case may be, or

- (3) refer the application for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

9. When a Local Authority submits an application for a Government Government loans. loan, the Local Government may grant the loan, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

- (a) the term of the loan does not exceed thirty years ;
- (b) funds are available from the grant placed at the Local Government's disposal for the purpose ; and
- (c) the rate of interest payable on the loan is not less than 4 per cent. per annum.

If the above conditions are not fulfilled, the Local Government shall forward the application for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

10. When a Local Authority submits an Non-Government loans. application for a non-Government loan, the Local Government may sanction the application, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

- (a) the term of the loan does not exceed thirty years ; and
- (b) the amount of the loan does not exceed five lakhs of rupees.

If the above conditions are not fulfilled, the Local Government shall forward the application for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

11. (1) In granting or sanctioning a loan, the Governor General in Prescribed conditions. Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may prescribe any further conditions not inconsistent with the Act, and with these rules, as he or it may think fit.

(2). In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1) the following conditions shall be prescribed, namely:—

- (i) In the case of every loan, that the Local Government shall determine and the Local Authority shall pay the cost—
 - (a) of any inquiry made under rule 5,
 - (b) of advertisements published under rule 7,
 - (c) of inspections made, and other measures of control taken, under rule 12, and
 - (d) of any other proceedings taken by order of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government under these rules.
- (ii) In the case of every loan, that the Local Authority shall furnish to the Account Officer of the province, and to the Local Government, any information which they may require regarding its funds and regarding the expenditure of the loan.
- (iii) In the case of a Government loan, that the Local Government, if it considers that the Local Authority has failed to comply with any of the conditions prescribed in respect of the loan or with any of the requirements of these rules, may at any time order that no further payments shall be made on account of such loan, and that any amount advanced with interest thereon shall be repaid immediately.

- (iv) In the case of a non-Government loan, that the Local Authority shall not, without the previous approval of the Authority which sanctioned the loan, vary the dates within which the raising of the loan, or of the first instalment of it, has been sanctioned ; and that, if the loan is raised by instalments, the Local Authority shall report, for the previous approval of the sanctioning Authority, the dates within which each further instalment is to be raised.

12. The Local Government shall make such Control and Inspection provision as it may deem of Works and Accounts. necessary—

(a) for ascertaining and securing that the money borrowed is duly applied to the purpose for which it has been borrowed, and that the unexpended balance of the loan is not employed otherwise than in accordance with these rules,

(b) where the loan is taken for any of the purposes specified in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of sub-section (I) of section 3, for the proper inspection of the work to be carried out : provided that every such work and the accounts connected therewith shall be open at all times to the inspection of—

- (1) the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose division the work is situated, and
- (2) of any person who may be authorised to inspect the accounts of the Local Authority, and
- (3) of any other person specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

13. When the Local Government decides to attach any funds under section 5, the following procedure shall be observed, Procedure on attachment. namely :—

- (a) The Local Government shall issue a notice to the Local Authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the Local Authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. The Local Government shall cause such notice to be published in the local official gazette, and in such other manner as it may deem fit within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority.
- (b) The officer appointed by the Local Government under section 5 shall pay the moneys collected or received under such attachment to the lender, or, in the case of a Government loan, into the Government Treasury.
- (c) The said officer shall prepare the accounts of moneys so collected, and of the cost of collection, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct. He shall deliver a copy of the accounts to the Local Authority, and shall cause a copy to be published in the local official gazette.

14. If, on the completion of the work or the Unexpended balances. closing of the account of the transaction for which a Local Authority has borrowed money, the Local

Government is satisfied that the whole of the money has not been spent on the purpose for which it was borrowed it shall proceed as follows, namely :—

(a) *In the case of a Government loan.*—The Local Government shall direct that the unexpended balance shall be forthwith repaid to Government, and the principal of the debt reduced by an equivalent amount. The Local Government may direct such variation as it may consider necessary on this account in the instalments fixed for the liquidation of the loan.

(b) *In the case of a non-Government loan.*—

(i) If the Local Government itself sanctioned the raising of the loan, or if the unexpended balance of the loan does not exceed the amount which the Local Government is competent to sanction as an original loan, it may direct that the unexpended balance shall be utilised either in the reduction in any way of the debt of the Local Authority, or in carrying out any works which that Authority is legally authorised to carry out.

(ii) In cases not falling under clause (i) the Local Government may direct that the unexpended balance shall be utilised in the reduction in any way of the debt of the Local Authority, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that the unexpended balance shall be utilised in the carrying out of any works which the Local Authority is legally authorised to carry out.

15. The following provisions shall apply to interest on Government loans, namely :—

(1) Interest shall be charged, at the rate agreed upon, yearly or half-yearly, as the Local Government may determine, and shall be reckoned and paid on each instalment from the date on which such instalment is received by the Local Authority.

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that compound interest at a rate not less than 6 per cent. per annum shall be paid upon all overdue instalments of interest, or of principal and interest.

16. With the previous consent of the Local Government, the Local Authority may, at any time, repay the whole or any part of a Government loan in advance of the period fixed by the conditions of the loan.

17. The accounts of every Government loan shall be kept by the Account Officer of the province in which it is made.

18. If a loan is not repayable by annuities or sinking fund for non-annual drawings, the Local Government shall establish a sinking fund, in the following manner, namely :—

- (1) It shall pay out of its income, yearly or half-yearly, into such fund, a sum which, accumulating at such rate of compound interest as the Authority sanctioning the loan may fix, will be sufficient to secure the liquidation of the loan within the term fixed for its repayment;
- (2) It shall make the first of such payments within one year from the date of taking or raising the loan, unless the sanctioning authority otherwise directs; and
- (3) It shall submit the accounts of its sinking fund annually to the Account Officer of the province, and shall at once make good from its income any amount by which he may certify that the fund is deficient, unless the Governor General in Council sanctions a gradual readjustment.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be permissible, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for a District Board, which desires to construct a railway, partly from the proceeds of a cess levied for that purpose and partly from borrowed funds, to borrow money by means of debentures repayable at the option of such District Board.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th November 1914.

No. 1464-F. E.—Mr. W. G. G. Bayly has been posted as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, with effect from the 14th October 1914.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 1468-F. E.—Mr. Gosain Dass Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office with effect from the 1st November 1914 and until further orders.

No. 1469-F. E.—Mr. A. D. Butterfield, Government Examiner of Accounts, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 19th October 1914.

No. 1470-F. E.—Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, was granted privilege leave for 13 days from the 5th to the 17th October 1914.

Mr. W. A. Young, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, was appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II in that office from the 22nd September 1914 to the 17th October 1914.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 1474-F. E.—The following arrangements affecting the Superintendents in the Government of India, Finance Department Secretariat, are notified:—

With effect from the 4th November 1914.

Mr. A. K. Pandit has been promoted temporarily to Class III.

With effect from the 7th November 1914.

Mr. G. J. Piper, Superintendent, Class II, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation furlough for 1 year.

Mr. C. N. Chakrabarti has been appointed to officiate in Class II.

Mr. Shah Muhammad has been appointed to officiate in Class III.

No. 1484-F. E.—Mr. Gangarama Kaula has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 1485-F. E.—Mr. G. W. Murphy, a probationer on the general list of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces was granted special privilege leave from the 23rd August to 7th September 1914, under Government of India, Finance Department communication No. 1107 C. S. R., dated 27th October 1914, and in continuation of the privilege leave for 3 months granted to him in this Department notification No. 747-F. E., dated 3rd June 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 6th June 1914.

No. 1487-F. E.—Mr. C. H. James has been posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMPANIES.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

No. 12586-29.—In pursuance of the proviso to Sub-Section (3) of Section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the requirements of Sub-Section (3) of the said Section, every company incorporated in Japan, which has or establishes a place of business in British India, provided that the said exemption shall be subject to the condition that such company files with the Registrar of the province in which it has its principal place of business, a certified copy of the balance sheet which it is required by the law of Japan to publish in that Country and, if such certified copy is not written in the English language a certified translation thereof.

CUSTOMS.

The 10th November 1914.

No. 735-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Wool (Raw) to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and France.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 12499-2.—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th December 1914, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 12604-186.—Mr. H. C. Jones, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Survey Museum and Laboratory, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1914, *vice* Mr. J. Coggin Brown.

TELEGRAPHHS.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 12629.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 6975-137-(Telegraphs), dated the 16th of September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In Rules 6, 41, 42 (16), 131 (1), 134, 148, 166, 334 (4) and 355 (ii) :—

For the words “Director-General of Telegraphs” wherever they occur the words “Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs” shall be substituted.

In Rules 74, 77, 95, 134, 139, 142, 148, 245, 256, 257, 280, 340, 345, 347 and 355 (ii) :—

For the words “Assistant Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office” wherever they occur the words “Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office” shall be substituted.

In Rule 137 :—

For the words “Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta” the words “Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta” shall be substituted.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 995.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency’s Personal Staff:—

Lieutenant J. O. C. Hasted, Durham Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant G. K. Molineux, Northumberland Fusiliers, resigned. Dated the 2nd November 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 996.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination to be 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 5th October 1914:—

George Borkman Pigott.
Lovell Austian Noel Greenway.
George John Boucher.
Norman Alfred Michael.
Robert Mascarenhas.
Stanley Christian Vanderwart.
Henry Lionel Croning.
Trevelyan Kenneth Clarke Boswell.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 997.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 13th November 1914 :—

To be Captain.

Edmond John Arthur,—Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

Stephen Alexander Macmillan,—Cavalry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Guy Chester Shortridge

James Watson

Harold Fairweather

John Hedley Summerskill

John Mackinnon Goulding

Charles Alexander Forbes

James Maurice Falkner

Arthur Glynne Lewis

Archie Chalmers Hills

James Vere Hunt

Walter William Macdonald Murray

Claud Lestock Reid

William Norman Winckworth

Charles Norman Nixon

Frederick Charles Guthrie

Frédrick Bradshaw Deane-Spread

Leslie Arthur Bennett

John Charles Gammon

William Malcolm Campbell Marshall

William Cuerden Galloway

John Basil Brotherton

Herbert George Lock

Joseph Stanley Culverwell

Guy Talbot Lemon

Henry Malkin Hance

Robert Henry Dundas Bolton

Percival Farncio Purves

Kenneth de Berniers Smart

Dinis Mahon Turner

Walter Aloysius Doyle Kelly

Harold Augustus Starkey

George Frederick Welch

Stephen Gabriel Fry

Noel Eric Arnott

Herbert Parsons

Edward Claude le Patourel

Cecil Lennox Foreman

Arnold Roy Ubsdell

Edward Charles S'John Ronaldson

Robert Lamb

David Craik

Edward John Alexander Hart

Arthur Frederick Joseph

Neville Gerald Richard Llewellyn

,—Cavalry Branch.

,—Infantry Branch.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 998.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

“London Gazette,” dated the 10th October 1914, pages 8116 and 8118.

War Office,
10th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

Commandants on the lines of communication.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Colonel A. G. J. A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E., retired pay. Dated 5th October 1914.

* * * * *

Major F. C. N. Goldney, retired pay. Dated 3rd October 1914.

* * * * *

Brevet Colonel A. de V. Alexander, D.S.O., retired pay. Dated 3rd October 1914.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The undermentioned to be Adjutants:—

* * * * *

Lieutenant William R. Boswell, 28th Punjabis, Indian Army, 9th (Service) Battalion the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and to be temporary Captain whilst so employed. Dated 10th September 1914.

* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST, INDIAN ARMY.

The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet Evelyn Stanley Haughton Morris (since deceased), which appeared in the Gazette of 30th September 1914, is cancelled.

* * * * *

*"London Gazette," dated the 12th October 1914, page 8123.*War Office,
12th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

Memoranda.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted temporary rank as stated. Dated 20th September 1914:—

Captain—

Captain Graham Kinlock, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—

Lieutenants—

Lieutenant Eustace Alberic Macnee, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Cecil Henry Tresham, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Edward Huyshe, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps (Naval Divisions.)

Second Lieutenants—

Second Lieutenant Francis William Finn, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps (Artillery Companies.)

Second Lieutenant Frank Reddaway Martin, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Leonard Offley Garrett, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 13th October 1914, pages 8132 and 8136.

* * * * *

War Office,
13th October 1914.

* * * * *

Special Appointment—

The date of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel K. P. Burne, retired pay, is 9th August 1914, and not as notified in the Gazette of 5th October 1914.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Reserve Units.

* * * * *

Infantry.

* * * * *

3rd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, William Hutton Williams, late Lieutenant, Indian Volunteers, to be Lieutenant.

* * * * *

4th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Kenneth Frederick Woolhouse, late Lieutenant, Indian Army, to be Captain.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 14th October 1914, pages 8220, 8222 and 8228.

War Office,
14th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Edward C. de R. Martin, from the Indian Army, to be Captain. Dated 6th October 1914.

* * * * *

LOCAL BATTALIONS NEW ARMY.

The undermentioned Officers to command Battalions and those under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—

Dated 1st September 1914.

* * * * *

Colonel Louis J. Andrews (Indian Army), 2nd Birmingham Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

* * * * *

Colonel Charles V. Mainwaring (Indian Army), The Sheffield Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment.

Colonel James William Cowley (late 8th Gurkha Rifles) to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 15th October 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 15th October 1914, page 8237.

War Office,

15th October 1914.

The King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Indian Chiefs and Gentlemen being granted the appointments specified against their names, on the occasion of their proceeding from India on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Patiala, to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Daolat Singhji, Maharaja of Idar, to be Honorary Major in the Army.

Shah Mirza Beg, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, to be Honorary Captain in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

Rajkumar Hira Singh of Panna, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army.

Maharaj Kumar Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Bihar, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sumer Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of Jodhpur, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army.

Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh of Tikari, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh of Aira, to be Honorary Lieutenant in the Army during his service with the Expeditionary Force.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 16th October 1914, page 8251.

War Office,

16th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

Special Appointments.

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Colonel R. H. D. Thring, Indian Army. Dated 13th October 1914.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 999.—Major G. C. Burn, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, is granted increased Staff Pay at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem with effect from the 13th November 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1000.—The following promotions, are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

George Sidney Sheppard, Military Accounts Department	},—23rd October 1914.
Charles Albert Edmond O'Meara, Army Clothing Department	
Armine Brereton Dew, C.I.E., Supernumerary List	},—10th November 1914.
Edward Newnham Davis, 99th Deccan Infantry	
Murray Trent Elderton, 108th Infantry	
Cyril Compton Jackson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry	
Charles Levenax Haldane, 7th Gurkha Rifles	
Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis	
Wheaton Lippeatt Raleigh Amesbury, Supply and Transport Corps	
Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, 62nd Punjabis	

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Henry Louis Francis Falkland, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).	},—8th November 1914.
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INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 1001.—Sub-Conductor William Kenaelly to be Conductor, and Staff-Serjeant George Evans, to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* George Taylor Mills, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

36th Jacob's Horse.

No. 1002.—Jemadar Malik Khan Muhammad Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 955, dated the 21st November 1913, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 24th March 1913.

No. 1003.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Dafadar Bhagga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, seconded for field service with the 9th Hodson's Horse; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jemadar Imam Ali Khan to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Girdhari Lal Pande and Hazara Singh, and Havildars Shiunath Singh and Nazir Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

36th Sikhs.

Jemadar Pertab Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jagat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badan Singh, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th June 1914.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Ratan Singh Negi to be Subadar, and Havildars Indar Singh Negi, Pancham Singh Mahar, Amar Singh Negi, Ghantu Singh Bisht, and Gaur Singh Negi to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildars Beli Ram, Gul Akhmad, Gagan Singh, Chanan Singh, Bakhtawar Singh and Kishan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Marafat Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Ibrahim Khan, transferred to the 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force); with effect from the 20th August 1914.

Havildar Dheru Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawais Ali, deceased; with effect from the 22nd August 1914.

89th Punjabis.

Jemadar Saida Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Rure Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Alah-yar Khan, seconded for field service with the 92nd Punjabis ; with effect from the 21st September 1914.

Colour-Havildar Kesar Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Allah Ditta, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st October 1914.

Colour-Havildar Ram Dhyan Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsurat Misr, seconded for field service with the 9th Bhopal Infantry ; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

92nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Nanak Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Basawa Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 7th July 1914.

Havildars Sher Singh, Hazara Singh and Ghani Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 15th September 1914.

Havildar Nur Husain to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 25th September 1914.

Havildar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Jemadar Purana Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Habdu Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 11th June 1914.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Lalbir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildars Dirjia Thapa, Ratibham Burathoki and Jangia Rana to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

Havildar Parbir Burathoki to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 29th September 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1004.—Conductor George Taylor Mills, India Miscellaneous List, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November 1914.

REVERSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1005.—Under the provisions of the Army Act, Section 180 (2) (*f*), and Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 380(2), Conductor Thomas William Parr, Barrack Department, is hereby reduced, with effect from the 13th November 1914, to the rank of Sub-Conductor.

His name will be borne on the list of Sub-Conductors of the Barrack Department immediately above that of Sub-Conductor Frederick Oliver.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1006.—Major-General Sir James Alexander Bell, K.C.V.O., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 14th November 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1007.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Yeates Cobb Hunter,—25th October 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Wilkinson, F.R.C.S.—13th November 1914.

No. 1008.—Captain Gerald Lewis Colhoun Little, M.B., has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 15th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 1009.—Lieutenant Wynford Barrow resigns his commission. Dated the 4th October 1914.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 1010.—Frederick George Carter to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 1011.—William Patrick O'Conner, M.D., M.R.C.S., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant Dated the 1st September 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1012.—Surgeon-Captain William Brown, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Oliver Edward McCutcheon, M.B., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

(Artillery Companies.)

No. 1013.—Second Lieutenant George Cecil Shipster to be Lieutenant, vice M. B. Hicks, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Charles Edward Stuart MacKenzie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1014.—Robert Marrs to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 14th October 1914.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 1015.—Howard William Barker to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th September 1914.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1016.—Lieutenant David George Mitchell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1017.—Army Department Notification No. 134, dated the 6th February 1914, relating to the appointment of Arthur Konrad Wernigg as Second Lieutenant, is cancelled.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1018.—The undermentioned Captains are granted the honorary rank of Major :—

William Jameson Tomes.—Dated 20th January 1914.

Francis Cecil Legge. } Dated 10th May 1914.

George Lethbridge Colvin. }

William Alexander Buyers.—Dated 27th May 1914.

Charles George Henry Danby.—Dated 6th October 1914.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1019.—Captain Guy Montgomery Routh resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

James Deans Wilson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Wilfred Pearse Cliff to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1020.—Second Lieutenant Charles Edmund Parsick resigns his commission. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1021.—Lieutenant Leonard William Van Someren to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Vernon Hawkins to be Lieutenant, *vice* M. M. Lomax, deceased. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Cyril George Newhouse to be Lieutenant, *vice* L. W. Van Someren, promoted. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Warren Kirkham Guest-Williams to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Leonard John Powis to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1022.—Captain Walter Burn resigns his commission. Dated the 6th October 1914, Lieutenant John Wilson Donaldson Aiken to be Captain, *vice* W. Burn, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Percy Hardiman to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. W. D. Aiken promoted. Dated the 1st September 1914.

William Browne Brander to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1023.—John Arnold Cherry to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd October 1914.

Clive Noble Rich to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd October 1914.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1024.—Henry Langford to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Donald Aden Oliphant to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 1025.—Lieutenant Colin Stuart Campbell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edward Arthur Fitzherbert Goodfellow to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. S. Campbell, promoted. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Wharton to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Norman Murray to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

Donald Harry Ferguson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th August 1914.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1026.—Second Lieutenant Frank Thomas Wright resigns his commission. Dated the 16th September 1914.

Allan Darrell Hogan Hickie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th September 1914.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 1027.—Frank Hannington, to be Captain, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Dated the 21st September 1914.

1st Battalion. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 1028.—Second Lieutenant Hugh Stuart Glass to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 27th April 1914.

Cecil Gilbert William Cardon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 27th April 1914.

Henry Black Dodd to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

George Richard Atkinson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Frank Walter Harding to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Richard de Kirklevington Maynard to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th September 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1029.—Major Bertram Sausmarez Carey, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Joseph Currie Lorraine, M.B., resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Arthur Barclay Bull to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1030.—Lieutenant Bernard Robertson resigns his commission. Dated the 24th September 1914.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1031.—Second Lieutenant Leslie John Marriott to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th September 1914.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1032.—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant George William Bickley, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated the 18th September 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Delhi, the 13th November 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 4th and 10th November 1914.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Major Lancelot Hugh Baldwin.	6th November 1914.	Calcutta	. Was Postal Censor, Calcutta.
26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.	Captain Hugh Clervaux Chaytor.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	France	. Killed in action.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Delhi, the 13th November 1914.*

No. 89.—It is notified that in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to direct by Order in Council that the Indian Marine Service vessel "Lawrence", and the officers and men serving thereon, be placed under the command of the senior naval officer of the station where for the time being such vessel may be.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**(RAILWAY BOARD.)****NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 10th November 1914.*

No. 307.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 297, dated the 30th October 1914, Mr. A. Watson, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that establishment with effect from the 27th October 1914 and until further orders.

No. 308.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 307, dated the 10th November 1914, Mr. C. N. Parker, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment.

No. 309.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 308, dated the 10th November 1914, Mr. Mansoor Ali Khan, Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway.

No. 310.—Mr. D. G. Dani, Executive Engineer, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board by the Mysore Durbar is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 11th November 1914.

No. 311.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Mysore Durbar of a line of railway, on the 2' 6" gauge, from Kolar, the present terminus of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway to Chikballapur *via* Srinivasapur, Chintamani and Siddlaghata, a distance of 52·82 miles.

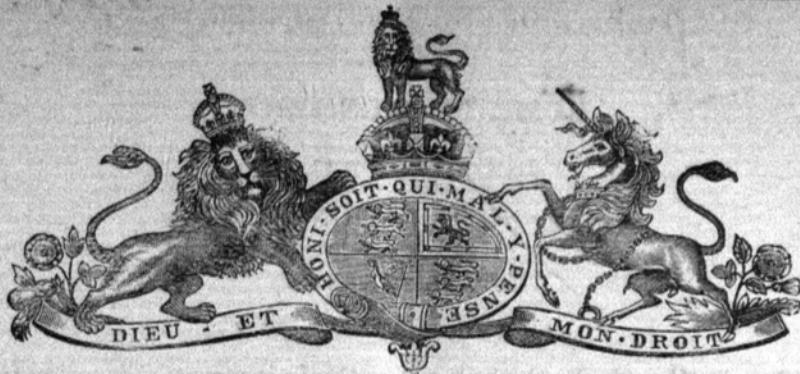
No. 312.—Sheikh Moizuddin, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 5 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class III, grade 4 of that establishment with effect from the 9th October 1914.

The 12th November 1914.

No. 313.—Mr. P. C. Young, Executive Engineer, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is appointed Deputy Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, s.p.t.

Mr. Young will continue to be employed as Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, until further orders.

T. RYAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.



23 NOV 14

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.} DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

An Ordinance further to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.

Now therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

24 and 25
Vict., c. 67.

ORDINANCE NO. VIII OF 1914.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.

2. In section 3A of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914, after the word III of 1914. VII of 1914. “foreigner” the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

“or of which a foreigner was, on the 3rd day of August, 1914, a member or officer.”

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Delhi, the 17th November 1914.

No. 1833.—The Hon'ble Sir D. C. Baillie, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 10th November 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1837.—The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Tweedy is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 8th December 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1841.—Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 2nd October 1914.

No. 1846.—Mr. W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 9th November 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 1850.—Mr. E. H. Blakesley is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 11th November 1914.

No. 1855.—Mr. H. G. A. Leveson is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st September 1914.

No. 1860.—Mr. R. Nathan, C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 10th September 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 304-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Twomey on extraordinary leave, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

MEDICAL.

The 14th November 1914.

No. 224-C.—The services of Captain J. D. Sandes, M. B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 314-C.—The Home Department Notification no. 1101, dated the 22nd October 1914, placing the services of Captain H. R. Williams, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police is hereby cancelled.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 320-C.—Mr. V. P. T. Vivian, a Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, is appointed to be Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence with effect from the 12th October 1914.

POLITICAL.

The 4th November 1914.

No. 68-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Notification Home (Political) Department no. 578, dated the 8th August 1914, namely :—

- in clause (a) after the word "Asiatics" the words "other than Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted;
- in clause (b) after the word "nationality" the words "or European subjects of the Ottoman Empire" shall be inserted.

PORT BLAIR.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 312-C.—Mr. R. F. Lowis, officiating Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, held charge of the office of Superintendent, Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, from the 4th to the 15th October 1914, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 18th November 1914.

No. 301-C.—A memorial service for Field Marshal the Right Honourable Earl Roberts, Q.C., K.G., K. P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., will be held at St. James' Church, Delhi, at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 19th instant. His Excellency the Viceroy hopes that all officers of Government will attend.

Morning dress will be worn by Civil officers, and full dress by Military officers.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

No. 558.—The services of the Reverend K. C. Horwood, B.A., Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 565.—The Reverend J. H. Parry, M.A., a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th February 1915.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 199.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I., to be President of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Examinations in the Tibetan language.

No. 203.—The following rules for the encouragement of the advanced study of the Tibetan language are published for general information. They will have effect from the date of this notification.

I.—The examinations are open to the following classes of officers :—

- (i) Members of the Indian Civil Service, military officers in permanent civil employ and officers of the Political Department, including military officers in permanent political employ.
- (ii) Members of the Indian Educational Service.
- (iii) Officers of the Imperial branch of the Indian Police Service, belonging to Bengal and Assam.

II.—The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows :—

High Proficiency—R2,000, with certificate from the presiding examiner.
Degree of Honour—R3,000, with diploma from the Government of India.

III.—No candidate will be permitted to present himself for examination in the two standards simultaneously, and there shall be an interval of at least two years between the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour tests. A candidate will, however, have the option of competing for the higher examination without first undergoing the inferior test, but if he passes in the higher test he will not be permitted to go up afterwards and pass the lower test.

IV.—No candidate will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at either examination ; but if a special recommendation be made by the examiners a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time. No limit of service within which an officer can present himself for either examination is prescribed.

V.—Examinations will be held annually by a local committee, which will be appointed on each occasion by the Government of Bengal. The place and time at which the examinations will be held will also be settled by that Government.

Candidates desirous of attending these examinations should apply through the usual official channels for leave to do so to the Government of Bengal at least three months before the date of examination. Officers attached immediately to the Government of India should apply to the Department of Education through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving.

VI.—The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination :—

- (1) A paper of grammatical questions.
- (2) Written translation from Tibetan into English. (The Tibetan will be modern Tibetan of not greater difficulty than that in the prescribed text-books.)
- (3) Written translation from English into modern Tibetan.
- (4) Transliteration and translation of a letter or other document in running hand, the Tibetan being modern Tibetan and fairly simple.

Oral.

- (5) Reading, translation and explanation of passages selected by the examiners from the prescribed books.
- (6) Conversation—(Any recognised dialect, e.g., Lhasa, Tsang, Kham, etc., will be allowed. The candidate to converse freely and fluently on general subjects attaining to a greater proficiency than is required in the existing colloquial examinations. Conversation to be held with both educated and uneducated Tibetans ; with the former the honorific language to be used).

Candidates to be successful in this examination are required to obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in the aggregate and not less than 60 per cent. in conversation and 35 per cent. in each of the other subjects.

The following are the text-books prescribed :—

- (1) For the current language, "Manual of Colloquial Tibetan" by Mr. C. A. Bell—(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
- (2) Tibetan Grammar by Csoma de Körös—(published by the Asiatic Society, Bengal).
- (3) Examples of Tibetan letters, translated and transliterated by Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, I.C.S., Letters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).
- (4) Chapter XII of the "Rgya-Chher-Rol-pa," pages 120—142 of Foucaux's edition—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).
- (5) Stories I to XXII of the "Appendix to the Pag-sam-Thi-shing," Fascicule I, pages 1—92—(published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series).
- (6) "Sherab-Dong-bu"—the whole—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).
- (7) Chapter VII of the "Nam-thar" of Milaraspa—being leaves 76 to 102, equivalent to about 50 pages—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

VII.—The following are the subjects for the Degree of Honour examination :—

- (1) A paper of grammatical questions.
- (2) Written translation from Tibetan into English. (The Tibetan will be of not greater difficulty than that in the prescribed text books.)
- (3) Written translation from English into modern idiomatic Tibetan.
- (4) Transliteration and translation of manuscript Tibetan in running hand. (The Tibetan will be of not greater difficulty than that in the prescribed text-books.)
- (5) Translating an English letter, official or otherwise, into formal Tibetan.

Oral.

- (6) Reading, translation and explanation of passages selected by the examiners from the prescribed books.
- (7) Conversation. The standard will be the same as for the High Proficiency examination.

The following are the text-books prescribed :—

- (1) Grammar Situ Sum tag—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).
- (2) Pag-sam-Thi-shing, Chapters LXIV and LXV, Volume II, Fascicules IV and V—(published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series).
- (3) Pag-sam Jon-song, Chapters III and IV, pages 176—204—(Presidency Jail Press).
- (4) Kan-gyur, Volume (Da) XI, of Dulwa Section, the death of Buddha—leaves 598—674—(Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).
- (5) "So-Sor Thar-pa—The Rules of Monastic Discipline" [Dulwa (Mdo. cha)] forming Volume V of the Dulwa portion of the Kan-gyur (leaves 1—29 and top line of 30)—(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

- (6) A selection from the songs of Milaraspa.—(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
- (7) "Rgyal rab-Bon Kyi Jung-nas"—History of the Bon Kings of Tibet. (This book has been edited by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, and published by the Government of Bengal.)
- (8) Examples of Tibetan letters, transliterated and translated by Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, I.C.S., the whole—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

VIII.—The Degree of Honour examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

IX.—Successful candidates for the Degree of Honour will be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in the aggregate and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in any one paper. The full reward and diploma will be granted only to candidates passing in the first division and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Candidates passing in the second division will be granted half the reward fixed for the first division.

X.—A candidate who has passed the Degree of Honour in the first division may appear again in the same test after an interval of five years, and if he passes in the first division, receive half the reward prescribed for that division. A candidate who has passed in the second division may appear again in the same test after an interval of two years, and if he passes in the first division, receive half the original reward prescribed for the first division, as well as the diploma.

Note.—English translations of the *r* Nam-thar of Milaraspa, Chapter VII, and of the *m* Gurh Bum (or songs) of Milaraspa have been prepared and are available at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Translations of the *r* Gya-chher Rol-pa, Chapter XII, and of the So-Sor Tharpa are under preparation.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 19th November 1914.

No. 1103.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major W. F. Harvey, M.B., I.M.S.

Major F. P. Mackie, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Captain F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S.

No. 1998.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot District, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arudra Darsanam festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Alapakam, Puduchattiram, Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram, Vallampadugai, Coleroon, Arasur, Shiyali on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 19th December 1914 to the 1st January 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Arudra Darsanam festival at Chidambaram.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**NOTIFICATIONS****CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.***Delhi, the 18th November 1914.*

No. 41-C.—Mr. W. A. Pool, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, was attached to the Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, as a supernumerary under training, from the 14th September 1914 to the 27th October 1914.

No. 42-C.—The services of Mr. W. A. Pool, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Principal of the Madras Veterinary College, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

FORESTS.*The 19th November 1914.*

No. 47-C.—On return from combined leave, Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, assumed charge of the office of Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Burma, on the forenoon of the 17th October 1914. From the same date the following reversions take place :—

Mr. A. W. Blunt, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade.

Mr. F. A. Leete, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *provisional substantive*, officiating 2nd grade, ceases to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. B. O. Coventry, officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, reverts to his substantive appointment in the class of Deputy Conservators of Forests in the Punjab.

The unexpired portion of Mr. Haines's leave is cancelled.

No. 48-C.—The services of Mr. N. E. Shrigley, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on the Bombay cadre, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, for employment as Assistant Working Plans officer in that Province, with effect from the 17th September 1914, until further orders.

No. 49-C.—The services of Mr. R. S. Underhill, Forest Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent, Port Blair, for employment in the Andamans Forest Division, with effect from the date on which he reported his arrival at Port Blair, until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Delhi, the 18th November 1914.*

No. 35.—Mr. Frederick James Kerwick, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India,

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th November 1914.

No. 843-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance :—

"The London Gazette."

Thursday 5th November, 1914.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

EXTENDING TO THE WAR WITH TURKEY THE PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL NOW IN FORCE RELATING TO THE WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS, owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish Forces under German Officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey :

AND WHEREAS on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor :

AND WHEREAS We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war :

AND WHEREAS on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey :

AND WHEREAS the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey as from this 5th day of November, 1914.
2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in, Our dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 5th day of November, 1914, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Ottoman Government.
3. The words "enemy country" in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus, and any territory in the occupation of Us or Our Allies.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 5th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Delhi, the 17th November 1914.

No. 251-D.—Mr. R. H. Cramp, I.C.S., Punjab, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 7th November 1914.

No. 255-D.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Adolphe Ries as Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

The 18th November 1914.

No. 267-D.—Captain F. H. Humphrys, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 273-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd Class, is posted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the 20th October 1914.

No. 274-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. McConaghey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

No. 275-D.—Captain H. C. Finnis, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 21st October 1914.

No. 276-D.—Major C. E. Bruce, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

No. 277-D.—Mr. A. N. L. Cater, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, with effect from the 24th October 1914.

No. 280-D.—Mr. B. J. Gould, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, with effect from the 29th October 1914.

No. 288-D.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major de V. Condon, I.M.S.

Major W. M. Anderson, I.M.S.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 298-D.—Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., United Provinces, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the 8th November 1914.

No. 302-D.—Major W. G. Hutchinson, of the Political Department, is posted at Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 8th November 1914.

No. 311-D.—Major A. B. Drummond, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

No. 315-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to railway lands in States in the political control of the Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as the said areas) over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent mentioned in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 3, 4, 10, 32, 42, 43 and 47, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described.

A.—LAND REVENUE.

General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not :

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 43.

3. Promissory note payable on demand to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under Section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879). Duty reduced to one anna.

4. Promissory note payable otherwise than on demand, and not payable at more than one year after date or sight, to a certain person, and not to order or bearer, when such note is executed by an agriculturist, and is attested at the time of execution by a Village Registrar, under Section 57 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879). Duty reduced to the amount chargeable under Article No. 13 (b) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, on a bill of exchange for the same amount.

5. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land, on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant.

6. Receipt given by a person for advances exceeding Rs. 20 received by him from the Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

7. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

8. Lease granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879).

9. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), Section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumshed, Lohali, Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganwadi and Uddavne.

10. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the said areas agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished. Duty reduced to four annas.

11. Instrument executed by an Inamdar in the said areas whereby he undertakes to suspend or remit rent due from a tenant or tenants in consideration of a suspension or remission granted by the Government in respect of his own *judi* or quit rent.

B.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

12. Agreement and security bond required to be executed under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy, or the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.

13. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees in a Government forest.

C.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

14. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

D.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

15. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

16. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

17. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

18. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES.

19. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

20. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

*To be substituted for pages 1913 and
1914 in the Gazette of November 21,
1914.*

21. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

22. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), Section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that Section.

23. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

24. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from such Institution or Bank.

25. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in the said areas.

F.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

26. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

27. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

28. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

29. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum agreement or security bond furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

30. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

31. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

32. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accts., dated the 25th October 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less.

G.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

33. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

34. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewal security issued in lieu thereof.

35. Power of attorney furnished to a relative, servant or dependent under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 68.

36. Copy of an instrument which a Village Registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), Section 58.

37. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), Section 31, sub-section (1).

38. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), Section 9, sub-section (2).

39. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

40. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

41. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force within the said areas.

42. Trust deed entered into in compliance with the rules for the time being in force within the said areas regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools and colleges in those areas. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

43. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees. Duty reduced to one anna.

44. Apprenticeship-deed whereby a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a distributor or of a compositor.

45. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of Sections 41 and 42 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

46. Receipt given by a gangman on a famine relief work in the said areas in respect of sums exceeding Rs. 20 paid to him on account of the wages of relief workers.

47. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of moveable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt. Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (b) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument; and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

48. Instrument executed in British India or in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in British India or the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

Schedule.

1. Agency territories in Baluchistan.
2. Abu and Anadra including the road leading from the Abu sanatorium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.
3. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil lines) and Sehore, in the Central India Agency, and of Baroda and Deesa.
4. The Indore Residency Bazars.
5. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.
6. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.
7. Berar.
8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.
9. Railway lands in the Mysore State over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.
10. Railway lands in the Baroda State over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and to which the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, have been applied.
11. Railway lands in Jammu and Kashmir and in States in the Punjab over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction.

The 20th November 1914.

No. 325-D.—Major E. H. S. James, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

No. 326-D.—Captain C. H. Gabriel, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 10th November 1914.

Simla, the 16th November 1914.

No. 2597-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1611-G., dated the 16th July 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Shyama Kumar Tagore as Honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2600-G.—With reference to notification No. 1329-G., dated the 17th June 1914, Mr. J. Meikle, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 26th October 1914.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 2627-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. Charles Freeman Underwood as Consul for Liberia at Bombay.

No. 2928-Est. A.—Major S. Hunt, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand, with effect from the 4th November 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th November 1914.

No. 1507-F. E.—Mr. J. C. Mitra has been appointed substantively as Deputy Auditor General with effect from the 9th November 1914.

Mr. P. G. Jacob has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 9th November 1914.

No. 1508-F. E.—Mr. J. Patch, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, has been granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation furlough for one year and nine months with effect from the 30th October 1914.

No. 1509-F. E.—Mr. E. L. Gavaghan has been posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, with effect from the 9th November 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 14th November 1914.

No. 807-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, III of 1914, as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance VII of 1914 and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance VIII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <small>Short title.</small> | 1. This Order may be called the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order. |
| 2. In this Order— | |
| <small>Definitions.</small> | (a) “hostile foreigner” means any subject of the German Empire, of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, or of the Ottoman Empire (other than an Egyptian subject). |
| (b) “hostile firm” means any company, firm or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was | |

a member or officer on the 3rd day of August 1914, and which has an office, agency, or place of business in British India.

3. For the purpose of ascertaining whether any company, firm, association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not is a hostile firm, any person

Power to investigate character of firm.
empowered in that behalf by the Local Government may inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that company, firm, association or body of individuals and may require any person able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of the same to give that information.

4. (1) A hostile foreigner shall not, neither shall a hostile firm, carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India except under a licence (either specially granted to individuals or announced as applying to classes of persons) issued by or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council and to such extent and subject to such conditions, restrictions and supervision as the Governor-General in Council may therein direct.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may at any time revoke any licence granted under sub-clause (1) or alter or add to the conditions, restrictions or supervision imposed thereunder.

5. (1) Every application for the grant of an individual licence to a hostile foreigner or hostile firm shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule A or as near thereto as may be and shall be submitted to the Government of India through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the applicant's principal place of business in British India is situate.

(2) An application on behalf of a hostile foreigner or hostile firm not resident or located in British India shall be signed by a manager or other agent resident in British India.

Consequences of failure to obtain a licence. 6. (1) A hostile foreigner who, or a hostile firm, which

- (i) has been refused a licence to carry on or engage in trade or business ; or
- (ii) has failed to apply within one month from the date of this Order for such a licence ;

shall (unless exempted by the terms of any general licence issued under this Order) forthwith cease to carry on or engage in any trade or business in British India.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification, in the Local Official Gazette, declare that any hostile foreigner or hostile firm has been refused, or has failed to apply for, a licence under this Order, and thereafter no person in British India shall carry on or engage in any trade or business with such foreigner or firm.

(3) The Local Government may also direct that any such foreigner or firm shall deposit all the assets of his or its trade or business with such person as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint to receive the same.

(4) All assets transferred in compliance with an order under sub-clause (3) shall be dealt with in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, by general or special order direct.

7. The Local Government, or any officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of clause 6, by order in writing, authorize any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter, if necessary by force, and to search or occupy any premises in which any hostile foreigner or hostile firm within the scope of that clause has been or is carrying on or engaging in any trade or business.

SCHEDULE A.

Application for permission to trade in British India, submitted in accordance with the provisions of clause 5 of the Order issued by the Governor-General in Council on the fourteenth day of November 1914, in pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914) as amended by Ordinances VII and VIII of 1914.

Name of applicant.	Nationality.	Name of Firm, If any (here also state whether the applicant is a member, officer or agent).	Nature of trade or business for which a licence is asked.	Names and addresses of corresponding firms.	Address of headquarters of business (if not in British India).	Address of principal place of business in British India.	Other places of business in British India (here state address of each office, branch or agency).	Names and addresses of members, officers and agents, resident in British India, who are German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish (other than Egyptian) subjects.	(a) As on 3rd August 1914.	(b) As at date of application.

Date _____

Address _____

Signature _____

COTTON DUTIES.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 12929-7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 10794-5, dated the 20th December 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows:—

	Grey goods, plain or bordered.	Tariff value per lb.	
		A.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7	0	
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	5	9	
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchias, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7	3	
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchias having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	7	6	
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchias having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$ " but not over 2"	8	3	
6. Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	8	0	
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$ "	7	0	
8. Drills and jeans, plain	6	9	
9. Fents	5	3	
10. Printers and sadlapat	7	0	
11. Printers (bhagavad)	7	0	
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9	0	
13. " " bleached	10	6	
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	6	6	
15. Zanzibar cloth	6	9	

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

	<i>Figured or coloured goods.</i>	Tariff value per lb.
	A. P.	
16.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	8 0
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	9 0
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	6 9
20.	Cheek gunchas and check cholas	9 0
21.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	9 9
22.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	8 6
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	9 6
24.	Drills, striped	6 9
25.	„ checked	6 9
26.	„ dyed	8 6
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	9 0
28.	Fents	6 0
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	8 0
30.	„ „ „ „ „ coloured weft	9 0
31.	Lungis, coloured	9 0
32.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	6 6
33.	Napkins, grey	6 9
34.	„ bleached	8 0
35.	Susi check, English grey ground	8 9
36.	„ checks, ordinary, grey ground	8 6
37.	„ „ „ coloured warp or weft	8 9
38.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	8 3
39.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	7 6
40.	„ „ „ weft	8 9
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	8 6
42.	„ „ khaki	8 9
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	9 0
44.	„ „ bleached	10 6
45.	„ honeycomb and other sorts, grey	6 9
46.	„ „ bleached	8 9
47.	Zephyr cloth	7 3
48.	„ striped and checked	9 3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

No. 950-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 735-W., dated the 10th November 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of Wool (Raw) by sea or by land out of British India.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 974-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words :—

(1) That the prohibition of the export of the undermentioned articles from the United Kingdom, established by the Order of Council of the 11th September, 1914, be withdrawn from this date :—

Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

(2) That the prohibition of the export to all destinations of sugar, unrefined, and of sugar refined and candy, established by the same Order of Council, be withdrawn so far as regards exports to the following destinations :—

The Channel Islands ;

Malta ;

Gibraltar ;

Falkland Islands ;

St. Helena ;

The East Africa Protectorate ;

British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

(3) That the following articles be deleted from the list of articles prohibited from being exported to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th and 20th August 1914, and by the Order of Council of the 25th September 1914 :—

Uniform clothing ;

Men's marching and shooting boots ;

Heliographs ;

Horse and pony shoes ;

Graphite.

(4) That the export of the following articles to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal be prohibited, *viz.* :—

Undressed goat skins ;

Sheep skins, woolled (*i.e.*, with the wool left on) ;

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(5) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all foreign ports other than those situated in His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, Possessions and Protectorates :—

Woollen and worsted yarns ;

All woollen and worsted cloth, without pattern (except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool) if suitable for uniform clothing ;

Uniform clothing ;

Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds ;

(6) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations :—

Compasses other than ships' compasses ;

Signalling lamps operated by electricity, and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code ;

Men's heavy boots ;

Horse shoes ;

Heliographs ;

Woollen waste ;

Woollen rags applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not ;

Woollen tops ;

Woollen noils.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

I C

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 940-W.—The following notice to Mariners, No. 1727, dated the 7th November 1914, issued by the Admiralty, is published for general information:—

For the purpose of national defence it has been necessary to close certain channels in the approaches to the port of Liverpool. All incoming vessels flying foreign flags and all British vessels from all foreign and Colonial ports must take a licensed Mersey pilot.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1033.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer:—

Mr. Gordon Peace, Assistant to the Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1034.—The following promotions are made in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Ernest Meredyth Young. Dated 12th September 1914,—Cavalry Branch.
Archibald Henry Morin. Dated 13th September 1914
George Alexander Phillips. Dated 14th September 1914 }
Henry George Norman White. Dated 19th September 1914 } —Infantry Branch.

Second Lieutenants to be Captains.

William Carl Waldemar Muller	},—Dated 13th September 1914,—Infantry Branch.
Ernest Marinus Proes	
Robert William Hodges	},—Cavalry Branch.
Frank William Croley. Dated 14th September 1914	
John Stewart Trench. Dated 19th September 1914	},—Infantry Branch.
Percy Keymer Tobit. Dated 19th September 1914	
William Egerton. Dated 23rd September 1914	

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alexander Huntley Gordon. Dated 12th September 1914,—Cavalry Branch.
James Campbell Mitchell }
Joseph O'Brien } —Dated 13th September 1914,—Infantry Branch.

No. 1035.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Captain. Infantry Branch.
Percival Christopher Wren. Dated 20th November 1914.

To be Lieutenant. Infantry Branch.
Alexander William Woodhead. Dated 20th November 1914.

To be Second Lieutenants. Cavalry Branch.

Robert Lysle Warren Herrick
Thomas Cooper
Norman Paterson Tucker
Arthur Lloyd Danby
John Pringle Kennedy
Eric William Wylde
Charles Walter Horne
Lionel William Middleton
James Alexander Liddell
Leonard Alfred Glasspoole
Frederick Arthur Lacey
Robert Little
Reginald Maurice Jonas
George Shand
Hugh Lang
Colin Dunlop Donald
Roy Alfred Rice
Donald Harry Ferguson
Philip Bapty
David Edward Thomas
James McAuslan MacKenzie
Theobald Seymour Stewart Martin
Harold Gordon Monks
Frank Reginald Hallowell-Carew
Arthur Penrose Selwyn
Clifford Sheard
Arkyl Donald Fraser
Claud William Collyes Benfield

,—Dated 20th November 1914.

To be Second Lieutenants. Infantry Branch.

Frank Herbert Jones. Dated 30th October 1914.
George Alexander. Dated 1st November 1914.
Eland Curnow
Beverley Carthew Covell
Arthur Vincent Venables
Albert Brookes
Frank Thomas Seppings-Wright
Keith Wilfred Robert O'Reilly
Percy Scamander Clarke
Frank Balcombe Jones
Eric Henry deCarterel Martin
Herbert Edwin Giles
Archibald Lewis Shrager
Sidney Thomas Gray
Charles George Barker
Edward Batten
Edward Henry Aikman
Duncan Grant MacGillivray
Thomas Ker
Roderick Spicer Porter
William Septimus Goldsmith
William Ashton Scholes
Evan Bertram Charles Preston
William Hull Miles
Iver Hurst
Archie Anderson
Walter Ogilvy
Ian Macbeth Orr
Arthur Davies
Hubert Dudley Stearns
Archie McFadyen
John Horace Cardew
Howard Stedman
George Edward Ingram
John Hamilton O'Donoghue
Robert Reginald Balfour McLean
Albert Victor Rooth
Thomas Alfred Owen Thompson
Frank Coutts Hendry
Alfred Fisk-Aldis

,—Dated 20th November 1914.

Bernard Hastings Eiloart
 John Francis Davies
 Hugh Fitz-Maurice Galvin
 Leo Evelyn Galvin
 Douglas Gordon Wright
 Stanley Melville Wright
 Lionel Collins
 William Sutherland Thatcher
 Percy Fisher Durand
 Frederick Charles Swaine
 Charles Claude Edmonstoune Manson
 Maurice Conry O'Brien
 Hugh Ingle Halliday
 Ernest Ayscoghe Floyer
 George Norman Nicklin
 Walter Lind Sherwill Boileau
 Charles Algernon Gordon
 William David Lucas Marshall
 Ernest Alexander Meldrum
 Harold Birch
 John Augustus Hamilton Bampton
 John Collingwood Horwood

Dated 20th November 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1036.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 5th October 1914, pages 7899 to 7904.

War Office,
 5th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.)

Lieutenant-Colonel O. G. Ievers, retired pay. Dated 19th September 1914.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade.)

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Goodenough, 92nd Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 9th September 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. P. Burne, retired pay. Dated 22nd August 1914.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

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Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Browne, retired pay. Dated 19th September 1914.

* * * * *

Colonel H. S. Massy, C.B., retired pay. Dated 22nd September 1914.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Reserve Units.

* * * * *

Infantry.

* * * * *

3rd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, The undermentioned to be Captains :—

* * * * *

Henry Jackson Aylmer Porter, late Captain, Coimbatore Indian Volunteer Corps (now the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles).

3rd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, William Macgregor Hoggan, late Lieutenant, United Provinces of India Light Horse Volunteer Corps, to be Second Lieutenant.

* * * * *

*War Office,
5th October 1914.*

REGULAR FORCES.

Infantry.

The undermentioned officers to command Battalions of the New Army, and those not above the rank of Major to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels :—

* * * * *

Dated the 1st October 1914.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Brevet-Colonel Willoughby B. Mullins, 12th Battalion.

* * * * *

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Colonel Mark A. Kerr, C.B., 18th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Norfolk Regiment, Colonel Mansel T. Shewen, 9th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Suffolk Regiment, Colonel Charles E. De L. Solbé, 9th Battalion.*The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment),* Major Francis W. Evatt, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th Battalion.*The East Yorkshire Regiment,* Colonel Leslie C. Fryer, 8th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Leicestershire Regiment, Colonel Harold R. Mead, Indian Army, 9th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Cheshire Regiment, Colonel Francis V. Whittall, 10th Battalion.

* * * * *

The South Wales Borderers, Brevet-Colonel Frank H. Hancock, Indian Army, 7th Battalion.

Brevet-Colonel David S. Lewis, Indian Army, 8th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Worcestershire Regiment, Colonel Robert M. Rainey-Robinson, C.B., 11th Battalion.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Colonel John S. Melville, Indian Army, 8th Battalion.

Major Alexander C. Gabbett, Indian Army, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Colonel George R. Crawford, C.B., 10th Battalion.

The Border Regiment, Colonel Herbert R. Brander, C.B., 8th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. G. Rainsford, 9th Battalion.

The Hampshire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Percy G. Walker, 12th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur G. B. Lang, 8th Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick J. H. Wynch, 9th Battalion.

The Welsh Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Edward L. Holloway, 10th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Hawks, 11th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel William A.B. Dennys, Indian Army, 10th Battalion.

* * * * *

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Colonel William C. Walton, Indian Army, 8th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Eden Vansittart, 8th Battalion.

* * * * *

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L. Holland, M.V.O., 9th Battalion.

* * * * *

The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert J. Jones, D.S.O., 13th Battalion.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick G. Bradley, Indian Army, 9th Battalion.

* * * * *

"*London Gazette*," dated the 19th October 1914, pages 8361, 8364, 8365 and 8366.

War Office,
19th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Special appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade.)

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Indian Army. Dated 7th October 1914.

* * * * *

Brevet-Colonel F. G. Vivian, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 22nd August 1914.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenant)

Captain Claude G. Buchanan, 35th Sikhs, Indian Army. Dated 9th August 1914.

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Infantry.

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Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Majors:—

* * * * *

Captain Harry W. Whitwell, Indian Army }
Captain George C. B. Musgrave, Indian Army } —Dated 10th October 1914.

* * * * *

SERVICE BATTALIONS, LOCAL UNITS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Somerset, M.V.O. (Indian Army), to command The Cambridge Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment. Dated 11th October 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Major Cecil Kaye, C.I.E., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 6th October 1914.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Second Lieutenants:—

Second Lieutenant J. A. Burstow, Malabar Volunteer Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 20th October 1914, pages 8395 and 8407.

War Office,
20th October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—

Colonel H. T. Kenny, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 10th October 1914.

Colonel J. R. Mathewes, Indian Army. Dated 8th October 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. D. Brockman, Indian Army. Dated 11th October 1914.

* * * * *

The date of appointment as Brigade Commander of Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) P. J. Miles, Indian Army, is 15th September 1914, and not as stated in the Gazette of 8th October 1914.

* * * * *

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, 3RD GRADE.

* * * * *

Captain Clement L. Cobban, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Indian Army, *vice* Captain H. D. Goldsmith, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 6th September 1914.

* * * * *

War Office,
20th October 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

Infantry.

* * * * *

28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Artists' Rifles); Lieutenant-Colonel William Shirley, Retired List, Indian Army, to be Major. Dated 28th September 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 21st October 1914, pages 8481 and 8483.

War Office,
21st October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals—

Colonel C. F. Stevens, retired pay, Indian Army. } Dated 9th October
Colonel F. C. Muspratt, Indian Army. } 1914.

Colonel R. G. Burton, Indian Army. } Dated 10th October
Brevet-Colonel G. W. Maxwell. } 1914.

Colonel A. W. S. Wingate, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Majors:—

* * * * *

A. H. Gleadowe Newcomen, late Lieutenant-Colonel, United Provinces Horse. Dated 5th October 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd October 1914, pages 8490, 8491 and 8492.

War Office,
22nd October 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned Officers are graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 19th October 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Indian Army.

* * * * *

The date of appointment of the undermentioned Officers is as now stated :—

* * * * *

Brevet-Colonel F. G. Vivian, retired pay, Indian Army—23rd August 1914.

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Colonel R. H. Twigg, C.B., Indian Army. Dated 20th October 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Major George H. Badcock, retired, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2nd October 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1037.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Denis Fitzgerald Murphy, M.B.,—29th July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 1038.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, Tuka Ram Lakshman, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 181, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon James Benjamin, to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Shaikh Ali Shabash invalided; with effect from the 18th October 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1039.—The following promotions are made:—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Ressaider Sobha Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Raj Singh to be Ressaider and Dafadars Mangal Singh and Mahapat Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 24th October 1914.

Dafadar Muhammad Shaffi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Walidad Khan, seconded; with effect from the 26th August 1914.

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Ressaider Sant Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Ashraf Shah to be Ressaider and Kot-Dafadar Laurasib Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Khalilullah Khan, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probys' Horse).

Dafadar Fauja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bachan Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Dafadar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Waryam Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Dafadar Muhammad Kazim to be Jemadar, *vice* Dost Muhammad, seconded for field service with the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse); with effect from the 21st September 1914.

Dafadar Ranjor Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jit Singh, transferred to the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse); with effect from the 29th October 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

Dafadar Rawat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Punnai Singh, promoted; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Jemadar Kehar Singh to be Ressaider and Kot-Dafadar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kabul Singh, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Salutri Shaikh Muhammad Ishaq to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhulip Singh, transferred to the Civil Department; with effect from the 20th September 1914.

32nd Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Bhur Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Dafadar Abdulla Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Khan, transferred to the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis); with effect from the 30th October 1914.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

Havildar-Major Alam Khan and Havildar Fazl Haqq to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1914.

3rd Brahmans.

Jemadar Tribhuwandatt Upadhyaya to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Surajpal Tiwari and Pay Havildar Sukhnandan Pande to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Colour-Havildars Sitlabaksh Singh and Bhabuti Singh and Havildar Mahadeo Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

22nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Badan Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Mehar Singh, Azim Khan, Bichitar Singh, Ahmad Din, Wali Muhammad and Suhel Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th October 1914.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Hardit Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Sant Singh, Chanda Singh, Lehna Singh, Jagat Singh, Binda Singh and Teja Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th October 1914.

25th Punjabis.

Jemadar Raj Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Wali Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

35th Sikhs.

Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushiya Singh, seconded; with effect from the 21st October 1914.

47th Sikhs.

Jemadar Mit Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Phula Singh, Natha Singh, Ishar Singh, Dharm Singh, Hira Singh and Wadhawa Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Mula Singh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Adalat Khan to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Bahadur Khan and Colour-Havildars Muhammad Zaman, Sher Singh, Mitt Singh and Jodh Khan and Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 24th October 1914.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Khan Bahadur to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Bhag Singh and Havildars Suhel Singh, Mir Mast, Lal Singh, Yar Dil and Raj Talab to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Jahan Dad Khan to be Subadar and Havildars Zarin Khan, Maghar Singh Zaman Ali, Amir Khan, Gauri Charan and Sharbat Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

64th Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Narayansami to be Jemadar, *vice* Thandavarayan, deceased; with effect from the 18th September 1914.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Perumal to be Jemadar, *vice* Muthusami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 13th May 1914.

Havildar-Major Abdulazim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahman Sharif transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th August 1914.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Jemadar Bachan Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Muhammad Khan, Bindu Singh and Tikhu Ram and Havildars Lal Singh and Barkat Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

Colour-Havildar Ramdayal Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th September 1914.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Jemadar Wali Muhammad to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ghulam Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Ewaz Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 17th October 1914.

125th Napier's Rifles.

Jemadar Binja Ram to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Ramlal Singh and Havildars Bhura Singh, Bega Ram, Ruda Ram and Fazaldad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment with effect from the 8th August 1914.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Durga Gurung to be Subadar and Havildars Nain Sing Gurung, Setu Thapa and Harikishan Gurung to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Mahabir Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Pahal Sing Thapa, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Santbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiam Sing Rana, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Hari Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Chand Sing Thapa, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Ram Saran Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Antbir Gurung, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Dandbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Gurung, seconded; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

Havildar Puran Sing Rana to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

Havildar Autar Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Senbir Gurung, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

Havildar Balbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharkbir Ale, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles; with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Parmansing Lama to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Mahabir Rana and Sarbjit Gurung and Havildar Rimani Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment with effect from the 9th August 1914.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Himlal Khattri to be Subadar and Havildars Gobindram Khattri, Shibdhoj Mal and Lalbahadur Khattri to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th August 1914.

Havildar Kuber Sing Burathoki to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1040.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Ressaider.

Bishan Singh of the Ludhiana District.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1041.—Major Nicholas Blake Dunscombe, 81st Pioneers, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 14th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 1042.—Second Lieutenant William Mungall to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Carl Winterschladen to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1043.—Lawrence Theodore Watkins to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st September 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1044.—Philip Alan Cooper to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1045.—Lieutenant John Robertson to be Captain, *vice* W. E. Edgecombe transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Robert Ewart Rutherford to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. Robertson promoted. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1046.—William Nunan, M.D., to be Medical Officer, with the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1047.—Captain (Honorary Major) Albert Gottlieb Puech, V. D., to be Major, *vice* A. C. Chapman, V. D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 19th October 1914.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1048.—Second Lieutenant Ralph Sephton resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Buchanan Barclay resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Sydney Howard Phipps Lincke to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Cuthbert William Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 1049.—Robert Gerrard Hampson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 21st October 1914.

Medals and Decorations.

No. 1050.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain (Honorary Major) Robert Francis Richards Cooke.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 11th and 16th November 1914.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
18th King George's Own Lancers.	Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	France	Killed in action. Was attached to 4th Dragoon Guards.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).	Captain Frederick William Hunt.	31st October 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached to 4th Hussars.
21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).	Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitchurch.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached to 5th Dragoon Guards.
34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Oliver Swanston, D.S.O.	2nd November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was Commandant.
41st Dogras . .	Captain Gilbert Howe Maxwell Marsh.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
47th Sikhs . .	Captain Robert Jim McCleverty.	Between 28th and 29th October 1914.	Do.	Ditto.
57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Major Edward Egerton Barwell.	Between 29th October and 2nd November 1914.	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Captain Ronald Steuart Gordon.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Lieutenant John MacAdam Craig.	2nd November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action. Was Commandant.
Ditto . .	Captain William McMillan Black.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.	Major George Geoffrey Prendergast Humphreys.	30th October 1914.	Do.	Died of wounds. Was attached to 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	Captain William Finlay Adair.	Ditto	Do.	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff.	7th November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action. Was attached to 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.
1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Lieutenant James Lestock Ironside Reid.	2nd November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action.
2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Major Fleetwood George Campbell Ross.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Major Neil Macpherson	31st October 1914.	France	Killed in action. Was 2nd-in-Command.
Ditto	Major Henry Sullivan Becher.	2nd November 1914.	Do.	Killed in action.
Ditto	Captain Francis Hewson Barton.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Lieutenant Ian Charles Innes.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Second-Lieutenant John Henry Lyons Walcott.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	Major Frederick Manners-Smith.	3rd November 1914.	Do.	Died of wounds.
2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	Major Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, M.V.O.	30th October 1914.	Do.	Killed in action.
Ditto	Captain Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Barry Hartwell.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Hugh Stafford Northcote Wright.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
Ditto	Captain Edward Hugh Bagot Stack	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.
1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Richard Crawhall Walton.	7th November 1914.	Do.	Ditto.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Major Lionel Stuart Logan.	1st November 1914 (supposed date).	Do.	Killed accidentally.

W. R. BIRDDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th November 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 90.—Engineer E. Guppy, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

No. 91.—Sub-Lieutenant H. W. Thomas, Royal Indian Marine, was granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs up to the date of his arrival in India, *viz.*, the 16th October 1914.

W. R. BIRDDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 16th November 1914.*

No. 314.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of Messrs. McLeod and Company, Calcutta, of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Ahmadpur to Katwa, a distance of 32·19 miles.

2. The railway will be known as the Ahmadpur Katwa Railway.

No. 315.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 298, dated the 22nd October 1913, Mr. J. Coates, Officiating Deputy Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st May 1914.

No. 316.—Mr. A. R. G. Lilley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 26th October 1914 and for so long as he holds the appointment of Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 317.—Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent in class II of that establishment from the 30th September to the 19th October 1914.

No. 318.—Mr. Douglas Hugh Harrison has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as a Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 17th November 1914.

No. 319.—Mr. H. J. Charlton, Chief Draftsman and Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 31st October 1914 and until further orders.

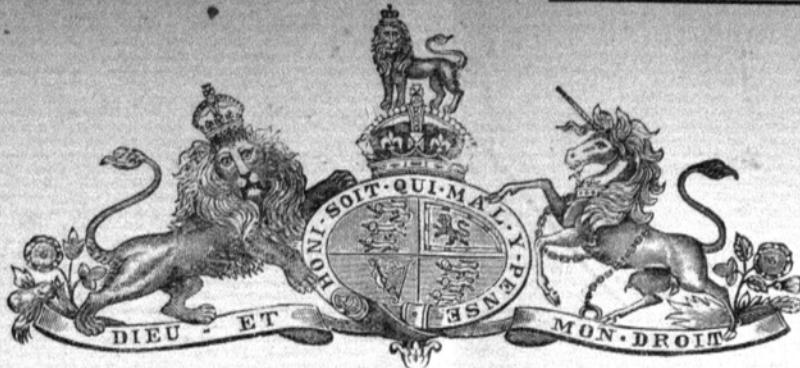
No. 320.—Mr. L. C. Simpson, Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a Storekeeper in class II of that Establishment from the 14th September to the 12th October 1914.

No. 321.—Mr. J. H. Cardew, Electrical Engineer, North Western Railway, is promoted to class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The 19th November 1914.

No. 322.—Mr. L. O. McCurrich, Assistant Engineer, is, on his return from leave, posted to the Sara-Serajgunge Railway Construction.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



80.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48.} DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

~~Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.~~

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Delhi, the 24th November 1914.***No. 466-C.**—Mr. W. S. Marris, C.I.E., I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Home Department with effect from the date on which he joins his duties.

JAILS.

*The 25th November 1914.***No. 482-C.**—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Jail Department are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the dates on which they were relieved of their duties :—

Captain G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S.
 Captain W. L. Forsyth, I.M.S.
 Captain F. A. Barker, I.M.S.
 Captain S. W. Jones, I.M.S.
 Captain W. A. Mearns, I.M.S.
 Captain P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S.
 Captain D. C. V. Fitzgerald, I.M.S.

(1935)

JUDICIAL.

The 21st November 1914.

No. 362-C.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, Barrister-at-Law, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 15th November 1914, *vice* the Hon'ble Justice Sir Harry Lushington Stephen, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

The 23rd November 1914.

No. 398-C.—Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Solicitor to Government, is granted leave for two months and five days from the 26th November 1914, under article 658 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 399-C.—Mr. F. H. Eggar is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Kesteven or until further orders.

No. 407-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry no. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, shall cease to apply to subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

The 27th November 1914.

No. 553-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulations, 1896 (Regulation I of 1896), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. H. Saunders, I.C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir George Watson Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., I.C.S.

No. 555-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), as amended by the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1914 (XVI of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the navigation of aircraft over, and the entry of aircraft by flight into, British India, including the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd November 1914.

No. 389-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment on the Hospital Ship "Madras," with effect from the 10th November 1914:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Giffard, C.S.I.

Major T. H. Symons.

Major Dewan Ganpat Rai.

Captain E. W. C. Bradfield.

Captain Hugh Stott.

The 25th November 1914.

No. 477-C.—The services of Brevet-Colonel B. G. Seton, V.H.S., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 478-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gould, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence of Brevet-Colonel B. G. Seton, V.H.S., I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

No. 479-C.—Mr. W. F. Stowell, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, as a temporary measure.

PUBLIC.

The 26th November 1914.

No. 542-C.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to declare that the Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, shall have the privilege of the private entrée.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

BOOKS.

Simla, the 17th November 1914.

No. 425.—The following Indian Copyright Regulations, 1914, are published for general information:—

THE INDIAN COPYRIGHT REGULATIONS, 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3, 14 and 19 of the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified in its application to British India by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Regulations:—

1 & 2 Geo.
5, c. 46.
III of 1914.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and application.

1. (1) These Regulations may be called the Indian Copyright Regulations, 1914.

(2) Regulations 1 to 11 apply to works first published in British India and to records, perforated rolls and other contrivances, the original plate of which was made in British India, and regulations 12 to 19 apply to copies of works the importation of copies of which into British India is prohibited by section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "The Act" means the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified in its application to British India by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

1 & 2 Geo.
5, c. 46.

(2) The expression "book or other printed work" means every part of or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published.

(3) "Form" means a form annexed to these regulations.

(4) The expression "owner of the copyright" includes the duly authorized agent of such owner.

(5) "Section" means a section of the Act.

ROYALTIES.

3. (1) Unless otherwise agreed, royalties shall be payable by means of adhesive labels Royalties to be ordinarily payable by adhesive purchased from the owner of the copyright labels.

(2) After the person reproducing a work referred to in section 3 or making a contrivance Supply of labels. referred to in section 19 has given the notice prescribed by these Regulations of his intention to reproduce the work or to make or sell the contrivance, the owner of the copyright shall, if the royalty is payable by means of adhesive labels, intimate to him, by registered post, some reasonably convenient place within British India from which adhesive labels can be obtained; and, on demand in writing and tender of the price, shall supply from such place adhesive labels of the required denominations at a price equal to the amount of royalty represented thereby.

(3) The adhesive label supplied as aforesaid shall be an adhesive paper label, square in Form of labels. shape, the design to be entirely enclosed within a circle and the side of the label not to be greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. The label shall not bear the effigy of the Sovereign or any other person, nor any word, mark or design such as to suggest that the label is issued by or under the authority of the Government for the purpose of denoting any duty payable to the Government.

(4) Subject to these Regulations, when royalties are payable by means of adhesive labels no copy of any such work and no such contrivance shall be delivered to a purchaser until such label or labels denoting the amount of royalty have been affixed thereto :
 Labels to be affixed to copy or contrivance before delivery to purchaser.

Provided that in the case of cylinders, to which it is not reasonably practicable to affix the labels, the requirements of this regulation shall be deemed to be fulfilled if such label or labels have been affixed to a carton or box enclosing the cylinder.

4. (1) When royalties are payable by means of adhesive labels, if at any time labels of the required denomination are not available either

Exception in certain cases when labels not available.

- (a) after the expiration of one month from the date of the prescribed notice referred to in regulation 3 (2), the owner of the copyright has not duly sent to the person reproducing the work or making the contrivance, as the case may be, an intimation of some reasonably convenient place within British India from which such labels can be obtained ; or
- (b) the owner of the copyright refuses or neglects to supply such labels within one month after demand duly made,

copies of the work or the contrivances, as the case may be, may be delivered to purchasers without having labels affixed thereto as required by regulation 3 (4), and the amount of royalties shall be a debt due from the person reproducing the work or making the contrivances, as the case may be, to the owner of the copyright, and the person aforesaid shall keep an account of all such copies or contrivances sold by him.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation "the date of the prescribed notice" means—

- (i) in cases where the notice is required to be sent by registered post, the date when the notice would in ordinary course of post be delivered ;
- (ii) in cases where the notice is required to be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India, the date of such advertisement, or of the latest of such advertisements.

5. Where royalties are by agreement payable in any other mode than by means of adhesive labels, the time and frequency of the payment shall be such as are specified in the agreement.

Payment of royalties when payable otherwise than by adhesive labels.

NOTICES.

Notice required by section 3.

6. The notice required by section 3 shall contain the following particulars :—

- (a) the name and address of the person intending to reproduce the work,
- (b) the name of the work which it is intended to reproduce and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify it,
- (c) the manner in which it is intended to reproduce the work (*e.g.*, whether by printing, lithography, photography, etc.),
- (d) the price or prices at which it is intended to publish the work, and
- (e) the earliest date at which any of the copies will be delivered to a purchaser,

and shall be sent or advertised in the manner provided in regulation 8 not less than one month before any copies of the work are delivered to a purchaser.

7. (1) The notice required by section 19, sub-section (2), shall contain the following

Notice required by section 19 (2). particulars :—

- (a) the name and address of the person intending to make the contrivances,
- (b) the name of the musical work which it is intended to reproduce and of the author (if known) and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify the musical work,
- (c) the class of contrivance on which it is intended to reproduce the musical work (*e.g.*, whether discs, cylinders or music rolls),
- (d) the ordinary retail selling prices of the contrivances and the amount of the royalty payable on each contrivance in respect of the musical work,
- (e) the earliest date at which any of the contrivances will be delivered to a purchaser, and
- (f) whether any other work is to be reproduced on the same contrivance with the musical work specified in accordance with paragraph (b),

and shall be sent or advertised in the manner provided in regulation 8 not less than one month before any contrivances on which the musical work is reproduced are delivered to a purchaser :

Provided that any number of musical works may be included in the same advertisement.

(2) In cases where royalties are payable on contrivances made before the 30th day of October 1912, being the commencement in British India of the Copyright Act, 1911, the 1 & 2, Geo. *mutatis mutandis* the same particulars and given in the same manner as is prescribed by these Regulations in the case of the notice required by section 19, sub-section (2).

(3) The ordinary retail selling price of any contrivance shall be calculated at the marked or catalogued selling price of single copies to the public or, if there is no such marked or catalogued selling price at the highest price at which single copies are ordinarily sold to the public; and one half anna shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one half penny and one quarter anna of one farthing.

8. The notices referred to in the two last foregoing regulations shall be sent by registered Service and advertisement of notices. post or advertised as follows:—

- (a) if the name and address within British India of the owner of the copyright are known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the notice shall be sent to him at such address;
- (b) if such name and address are not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the notice shall be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India; such advertisements shall give the particulars required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of regulation 6 or regulation 7, as the case may be, and shall also state an address from which a copy of the notice may be obtained.

INQUIRIES.

9. The inquiries referred to in section 19, sub-section (5), shall be directed to the owner of the copyright by name or (if his name is not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained) in general terms to "the owner of the copyright" of the musical work in respect of which the inquiries are made, and shall contain—

- (a) a statement of the name of the musical work in respect of which the inquiries are made and of the author (if known) and (if necessary) a description sufficient to identify it;
- (b) a statement of the name, address and occupation of the person making the inquiries;
- (c) an allegation that a contrivance has previously been made by means of which the musical work may be mechanically performed, with the trade name (if known) and a description of such contrivance; and
- (d) an inquiry whether the contrivance so described was made with the consent or acquiescence of the owner of the copyright.

10. The inquiries shall be sent by registered post Service and advertisement of inquiries. or advertised as follows:—

- (a) if an address within British India of the owner of the copyright is known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the inquiries shall be sent to such address; or
- (b) if such address is not known and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the inquiries shall be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India.

Prescribed time for reply to inquiries. 11. The prescribed time for reply to such inquiries shall be—

- (a) in cases where the inquiries are required to be sent by registered post, one month after the date when the inquiries would in ordinary course of post be delivered;
- (b) in cases where the inquiries are required to be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and in two newspapers published in British India, one month after the date of such advertisement or of the latest of such advertisements.

IMPORTATION OF COPIES.

12. The notice to be given to the Chief Customs officer under section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, requesting that III of 1914. *Notice in case of books or other printed works.* copies of any book or other printed work, printed or reprinted out of British India, shall not be imported into British India, shall be in Form No. 1 or as near thereto as circumstances permit.

13. The notice to be given to the Chief Customs officer under section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, requesting that III of 1914. *Notice in case of other works.* copies of any work made out of British India other than a book or other printed work, shall not be imported into British India, shall be either in Form No. 2 or in Form No. 3, or as near thereto as circumstances permit.

1 & 2 Geo.
5, c. 46.

14. Any notice given under section 14, sub-section (1), of the Copyright Act, 1911,
to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of
Notices to British Customs Authorities. the United Kingdom, and communicated by
that authority through the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to the
Chief Customs officer, shall be deemed to have been given to such officer by the owner
of the copyright.

15. Before any article is detained as a copy of a work to which any such notice as
Further information and affidavit. aforesaid applies or any further proceedings
with a view to the confiscation thereof under the
law relating to the Customs are taken, the Chief Customs officer may require the owner of the
copyright—

(a) to give him in writing such further information as such officer may consider
necessary to satisfy himself that the article in question is liable to detention
and confiscation, and such person shall be bound to give such information
accordingly, and

(b) to verify the information contained in the notice or given under clause (a) by
an affidavit.

16. Whenever any goods are detained in pursuance of a notice in Form No. 3, the
Security deposit. Chief Customs officer may require the owner of
the copyright to deposit with him as security a
sum of money sufficient, in the opinion of such officer, to cover any expenses which may
be incurred in the examination required by reason of the notice.

17. Whenever any goods are detained in pursuance of any notice given under these
Undertaking to reimburse and security bond. Regulations, the Chief Customs officer may
require the owner of the copyright—

(a) to give an undertaking in writing to reimburse the Secretary of State for
India in Council all expenses and damages incurred in respect of the detention
and of any proceedings for confiscation subsequently taken, if such an
undertaking has not already been given, and

(b) within four days after the detention to enter into a bond for such reimbursement,
with two approved sureties, in such form and for such amount as the
Chief Customs officer may require:

Provided that, on the completion of such bond, any money previously deposited under
regulation 16 shall be returned.

18. If upon the examination of goods detained under these Regulations, the Chief
Delivery of goods detained. Customs officer is satisfied that there is no
ground for their detention, he may order them to
be delivered.

19. Any notice in regard to any book in which copyright subsisted on the 24th
Notice under section 18, Act VIII, 1878. February 1914, which was given to and accepted
by the Chief Customs Authority on or before
that date under section 18 (a) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall, so long as the copyright
subsists, be treated as a notice given under section 6 of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914,
unless the notice is withdrawn or superseded:

VIII of
1878!
III of 1914.

Provided that the Chief Customs officer may require the owner of the copyright to
give a fresh notice in accordance with these Regulations, or to comply with any of the
provisions of these Regulations, regarding further information, verification, or security; and
from such date as the Chief Customs officer may, by such requisition, fix in this behalf, the
notice given under section 18 (a) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be deemed void and
of no effect.

L. C. PORTER,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education.*

FORM NO. 1.**NOTICE.****RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF COPYRIGHT BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED WORKS.**

To

THE CHIEF CUSTOMS OFFICER,

* I _____ of _____ hereby give you notice that copyright in the original work (1) _____ mentioned in the Schedule hereto now subsists under the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, and that (2) _____ the owner of the copyright in the said work (1) _____ and that (3) _____ desirous that copies of the said work (1) _____ printed or reprinted out of British India, shall not be imported into British India.

(1) or works.
 (2) If notice is given by the owner insert "I am". If given by an agent insert the name of owner and the word "is".
 (3) "I am" or "he is".

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19_____.

(Signature) _____

(4) _____

(4) If an agent insert "Agent of owner".

Schedule.

Title of book (5) _____

(5) The notice may apply to a number of books or printed works, in which case the particulars in the Schedule must be given as respects each book or printed work.

Description of printed work, if not a book _____

Full name of author or authors _____

Whether author or authors alive, if not, date of death _____

When and where (6) book or printed work first published _____

(6) It is sufficient to state the country of first publication.

(Note.—Where advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, as to simultaneous publication, the date and place stated should be those which entitle the work to copyright in British India)

FORM NO. 2.

NOTICE.

RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF COPYRIGHT WORKS, OTHER THAN BOOKS OR OTHER PRINTED WORKS.

To

THE CHIEF CUSTOMS OFFICER,

I

of _____ hereby give you notice that copyright in the original work mentioned in the Schedule hereto

(1) If notice is now subsists under the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, given by the owner insert "I am". If and that (1) _____ the owner of the copyright in the said work, and that given by an agent (2) _____ desirous that copies of the said work made out of British India, shall not insert name of own. (2) _____ er and the word be imported into British India.
"is".

(2) "I am" or
"he is".

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19_____

(Signature) _____

(3) If an agent
insert "Agent of
owner".

(3) _____

Schedule.

Title of work (if any) _____

Full description of work _____

Initials or marks (if any) usually placed on copies of work _____

Full name of author or authors _____

Whether author or authors alive, if not, date of death _____

(4) It is sufficient to state the country of the first publication. When and where (4) work first published _____

(Note.—Where advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, as to simultaneous publication, the date and place stated should be those which entitle the work to copyright in British India.)

If work not published—

Whether author British subject or not _____

If not a British subject, name of country in which author was a resident or domiciled at date of the making of work _____

In the case of photographs, phonographic records and music rolls, date of making the original negative or original plate _____

FORM NO. 3.**NOTICE.**

RELATING TO A PARTICULAR IMPORTATION.

To

THE CHIEF CUSTOMS OFFICER,

I _____ of _____

hereby give you notice that I am the owner (1) _____ of the copyright in a certain original work as to which copyright now subsists under the Copyright Act, 1911, as modified by the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, and that the undermentioned goods, that is to say, (2) _____

(1) or agent for the owner.

(2) Describe the goods, number of packages, marks used, and any other particulars necessary for their identification.

are about to be imported into British India through the port of _____ on or about the _____ day of _____ next
in the (3) _____ from _____

(3) Describe the ship and give name or indication.

That such goods are liable to detention and confiscation as being (4) _____

(4) State if the goods are copies of the original work made out of British India, or how otherwise the goods are liable to detention and confiscation.

And I request that the said goods may be detained and dealt with accordingly.

And I hereby undertake to reimburse the Secretary of State for India in Council all expenses and damages to be incurred in respect of the detention, and of any proceedings for confiscation which may be subsequently taken.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19_____

(Signature) _____

(5) _____

(5) If an agent insert "Agent of owner".

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 21st November 1914.*

No. 36.—The services of Lieutenant M. Everett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Assam, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for the period from the 8th to the 25th September 1914, both days inclusive.

Delhi, the 25th November 1914.

No. 37.—Mr. A. J. R. Hope, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed to the post of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department with effect from the 19th November 1914.

No. 38.—Mr. B. H. Moss is confirmed in his appointment of Superintendent, Viceregal Estates, Delhi, with effect from the 1st April 1914 and is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Viceregal Estates, Simla, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th April 1914 and until further orders.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Simla, the 23rd November 1914.*

No. 2944-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Director of His Highness the Nizam's Medical Department, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th October, 1914, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th November 1914.

No. 2649-G.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1015-G, dated the 26th May, 1913, the following Order of His Majesty in Council, which has been published at pages 7909–7914 of the London Gazette of the 6th October, 1914, is republished for general information:—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 30th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Islington.

Lord Emmott.

Sir William Carington.

Whereas by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1914."

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 30th day of *September*, 1914.

PRESENT :

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Islington.

Lord Emmott.

Sir William Carington.

WHEREAS by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1914."

2. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say :—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration.

"The Minister" means His Majesty's Minister and includes Chargé d'Affaires or other chief Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty in Siam for the time being.

"British Ship" includes every ship which is a British Ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and every ship which belongs to a British Subject and is not registered under a foreign flag.

"British Subject" includes a British-protected person.

"Consular Officer" includes a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular Agent or Pro-Consul of His Majesty resident in Siam, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent, and shall also include a First and Second Assistant and Acting Assistant in the Consular Service for Siam.

"The Court," except where the context otherwise requires, means the Court established under this Order.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, other than Siam.

"Legal practitioner" includes barrister-at-law, advocate, solicitor, writer to the signet, and any person possessing similar qualifications.

"Master," with respect to any ship, includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of that ship.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" and "affidavit," in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear," in the like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Office copy" means a copy made under the direction of the Court, or produced to the proper Officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him and sealed with the seal of the Court.

"Person" includes Corporation.

"Pounds" means pounds sterling.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Rules of Court.

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court; and "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf.

"Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in Siam.

"Rules of Court" means Rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether His Majesty the King of Siam is or is not a party thereto.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

3.—(1) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the rules, regulations or orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

4. The provisions of this Order shall not operate except with respect to:—

(i) Civil cases which have been transferred by an exercise of the right of evocation in accordance with the Protocol printed in the Schedule hereto from the International Courts established in Siam to the Court established under this Order; and

(ii) Non-contentious business in relation to the probate of wills and the administration of the estates of deceased British Subjects who were registered in Siam as British Subjects on or before the 10th day of March, 1909;

but subject thereto shall extend to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in Siam in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:—

(1) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in Siam of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(3) Siamese subjects and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, and not otherwise.

(4) Foreigners, with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

(5) British Ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the Siamese dominions.

5. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Siam for the hearing and determination of civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6.—(1) There shall be a Court styled "His Britannic Majesty's Court for Siam" (in this Order referred to as "the Court for Siam," or "the Court").

(2) The members of the Court shall be the Consular Officers, but—

(i) As regards the commissioned Consular Officers, with such exceptions, if any, as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit to make; and

(ii) As regards the uncommissioned Consular Officers, with such exceptions, if any, as the Minister from time to time thinks fit to make by writing signed by him.

(3) Each member of the Court, in exercising the jurisdiction thereof in conformity with this Order, shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to form and to be the Court; and the term "the Court for Siam" or "the Court" in this Order includes and applies to the Court of Siam and every member so exercising jurisdiction.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Order, and to any directions of the Secretary of State, each member of the Court may exercise the jurisdiction thereof at any place in Siam where he may happen to be in the course of his official duties.

(5) The Court for Siam shall be a court of record.

7.—(1) There shall be attached to the Court for Siam a Registrar, a Marshal, and such other officers and clerks under such designations as the Minister thinks fit.

(2) Every officer and clerk thus attached shall discharge such duties and exercise such powers in connection with the Court as may be prescribed, subject to any instructions of the Minister.

8. The Court for Siam shall have a seal, bearing the style of the Court, and such device as the Secretary of State approves; but the seal in use at the commencement of this Order shall continue to be used until a new seal is provided.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Order civil cases may be tried in the Court by the Court itself, or by the Court with Assessors.

10.—(1) An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British subject of good repute, nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

(2) There may be one Assessor or two Assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case; but an Assessor dissenting from any decision of the Court may record in the Minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive without payment a certified copy of the Minutes.

(4) If any person summoned to act as Assessor fails, without lawful excuse, to attend at the trial, or at any adjournment thereof, or to continue to serve throughout the trial, he shall be liable, under a summary order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding £10.

11. Where a case is transferred to the Court from an International Court, the Court shall give such directions as seem proper for its determination, having regard to the proceedings (if any) in the International Court. In determining such case the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, apply any Siamese law other than a law relating to procedure, which would have been applied in the International Court.

12. In matters of procedure the jurisdiction of the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, or any other Order in Council, or to Rules of Court, be exercised, as far as circumstances admit, in accordance with English law and practice for the time being.

13.—(1) Any member of the Court may, either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the case, report to the Minister that a case which has been tried before him is proper to be re-heard.

(2) The Minister may, either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the case, direct that any case which has been tried before the Court shall be re-heard.

(3) The Minister shall thereupon select two members of the Court to re-hear the case in question at such place as he may think convenient, and the case shall thereupon be re-heard accordingly. At such re-hearing the Court may give any judgment and make any order which ought to have been made, and may make such further or other order as the case may require.

14.—(1) There shall be no appeal to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Court for Siam, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

(2) Where special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is granted, the appeal shall be admitted on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit.

15. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates) Order in Council, 1908, the non-contentious probate jurisdiction of the Court for Siam, as described in Article 4 (ii) of this Order, shall be exercised, as far as circumstances admit, in conformity with English law for the time being.

16. All real or immoveable property situate in Siam, and belonging at the time of his death to any British Subject, shall be deemed to be personal estate, and the devolution thereof, in case of intestacy, shall be regulated according to the law of England for the time being relating to personal estate.

17.—(1) The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Siam, with respect to the wills and the property in Siam of deceased British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) Probate or administration granted by the Court under this order shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Siam, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

18. Section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaptation following, namely :—

The Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

19.—(1) Where a Court of Probate in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession to which the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, for the time being extends, has granted probate or letters of administration or confirmation in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate letters or confirmation so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, the Court for Siam, be sealed with the seal of that Court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect and have the same operation as if granted by that Court.

(2) The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in Siam.